FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 100 26 May 1987

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

GDR Spokesman on Warsaw Pact Meeting 28-29 May [East Berlin] AA 1
Honecker To Entertain Delegates [ADN] AA 1

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

CSSR Daily Urges U.S. To Show Goodwill at Geneva [Rovensky in RUDE PRAVO 8 May] BB 1
CSSR Hails Jaruzelski's Disarmament Proposals [PAP] BB 1
Vejvoda Gives Press Conference in Geneva [PRAVDA 6 May] BB 2

BULGARIA

Kubadinski Opening Speech at Front Congress C 1
Leaders' Domestic Public Appearances 10-23 May C 3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Strougal Greets Cypriot Officials, Concludes Visit D 1
Meets Mayor, Departs for Limassol D 1
Arrives in Limassol D 1
Meets Head Representative D 2
Supports Nationalist Cause D 2
Comments Before Departure D 3
Report Recaps Visit, Comments D 4
Returns to Prague 23 May D 5
Chnoupek, Narozny Meet With USSR's Gerasimov [PRAVDA 21 May] D 6
Strougal Receives New Ambassador to USSR D 6
Colotka Receives USSR Experts Delegation D 6
Lenart Receives Soviet Academician Frolov D 6

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker Sends Condolences on USSR Mine Accident [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 20 May] E 1
PDR Envoy Holds Treaty Anniversary Conference E 1
Kessler Meets Cypriot Leaders, Concludes Visit E 1
Thanks President for Opportunity E 1
Sees Progressive Party Official E 2
Departs Nicosia 23 May E 3
Felfe Stresses Peace, Policy With DKP Delegation E 3
Honecker Cables Najibullah on Treaty Signing E 4

Honecker Receives Message From PLO's 'Arafat E 4
Fischer Receives ANC, SWAPO Representatives E 5
Fischer Toasts Thailand's Sitthi at 18 May Dinner E 5
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 19 May]
13th Peasants' Congress Continues Activities E 8
Delegates Exchange Experiences E 8
Leaders Visit on First Day E 8
Briefs: USSR Industrial Cooperation Agreement; E 9
Development Accord With Mongolia

HUNGARY

Horvath, Karpati See Off Sokolov on Departure F 1
Marjai Meets Romanian Foreign Trade Minister F 1
Gaspar, SZOT Delegation Visit FRG 19-23 May F 1
Spokesman on CEMA, Wallenberg, Jaruzelski Plan F 2
Briefs: New Joint-Austrian Enterprise F 3

POLAND

Warsaw, Reporter Protest U.S. Limits on Bloc Press G 1
Curb Holds 'No Justification' G 1
Broniarek: 'Humiliating' Move G 1
U.S. Senator Kennedy, Family Visit Officials G 1
Meets With Czyrek, Malinowski G 1
Addresses Affairs Institute G 2
Views Policies With Orzechowski G 3
Attends Gdansk Mass With Walesa [DPA] G 4
Brzezinski Pays 'Private Visit' 16-22 May G 4
Jaruzelski, FRG's Bahr Review Disarmament Plan G 5
Solidarity, Chilean Trade Union Issue Statement [AFP] G 5
Jaruzelski Sees CSSR's Vaclavik Before Departure G 5
Afghanistan's Wakil Meets Orzechowski on Trip G 6
Holds Talks With Orzechowski G 6
Orzechowski Toast G 7
Czyrek, Al-Asad Discuss Middle East Peace, Relations G 7
Communique Outlines Thai Foreign Minister's Visit G 8
PZPR Central Committee Opens Fourth Plenum G 9
Sessions Begin 22 May G 9
Delegates View Party Work G 10
Audit Chairman Delivers Report G 11
First Day's Sessions End G 11
Wozniak Chairs 'Lively Discussion' on Reform G 11
PRON Congress Adopts 'Programmatic Declaration' G 12
Sejm To Hold 20th Session 27 May; Agenda Details G 13

ROMANIA

CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev Pays Visit H 1
Welcomed by Ceausescu H 1
Drives Through Bucharest H 3
Lays Wreaths at Monuments H 3
Ceausescu Gives Dinner H 4
Ceausescu's Dinner Toast H 4
Raisa Gorbachev Visits Enterprise H 7
Official Talks Begin H 8
Talks Continue H 9
More on Talks H 9

Machinery Unit Visit H 9
'Lasting Foundations' of Cooperation H 10
Visit 'Welcomed With Satisfaction' H 11
Journalists Prepare For Visit H 13
Press Meetings Continue H 13
Relations With USSR Noted H 14
Soviet-Romanian Cooperation Discussed H 15
Nicu Ceausescu Meets 'Arafat in Tunis H 16

YUGOSLAVIA

Mikulic Departs For CSSR Visit 26 May I 1
TANJUG Preview I 1
Canak on Trip I 1
Zemljaric, Dizdarevic at Airport I 2
Romania Agrees To Expand Iron Gate Powerplants I 3
Renovica Greets Hungary's Kadar on Birthday I 3
Mikulic Chairs FEC Session on Energy, Funding I 4
Visits Agricultural Fair I 4
Employees at Plamen Foundry Stop Work 18 May I 5
Stoppage at Spinvalis Furniture Works Continues I 6
Pec Patriarch Appeals for Order in Kosovo I 6
Macedonian Unity Rally Held in Vlasina 24 May I 7

GDR SPOKESMAN ON WARSAW PACT MEETING 28-29 MAY

LD251624 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1505 GMT 25 May 87

[Text] We have just received a report about the news conference on the forthcoming Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee conference. At today's briefing in the international press center in Berlin, GDR Foreign Ministry spokesman Wolfgang Meyer answered questions from foreign and domestic correspondents on the forthcoming Political Consultative Committee conference. Ambassador Wolfgang Meyer said the conference will take place on 28 and 29 May in Berlin's Palast Hotel. Speaking about the importance of the conference, he said:

[Begin Meyer recording] The forthcoming Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee conference in Berlin will be of exceptional importance for improving the complicated and tense international situation. On the agenda is the discussion of key questions: The existence of civilization in this nuclear cosmic age depends on solutions to these questions. Also on the agenda is the consideration of practical steps and measures for arms limitation and disarmament, for the creation of a world free of nuclear weapons and comprehensive system of international security. This includes proposals for a drastic reduction of armed forces and armaments of all kinds. In our time and in the future it is no longer possible for a state to maintain security through military means. This task, one that must increasingly be solved by political means, calls for the establishment of a climate of trust, including and precisely between states with differing social orders.

The conference, which will stress the exclusively defensive nature of the Warsaw Pact, will pay particular attention to this question. Understanding and trust are the reliable foundations in our time for peaceful relations in and outside Europe. We hope that the Berlin decisions will give encouragement to all forces of reason and realism, and we are certain that they will provide a broad basis for the continuation of the political dialogue with all those who are willing to contribute to peace.

The GDR is convinced that the Berlin conference will also contribute to the further development of the political cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact, to the further deepening and strengthening of the joint work of the socialist states as a whole. [end recording]

That was the statement given this afternoon by the GDR Foreign Ministry spokesman, Ambassador Wolfgang Meyer, on the forthcoming Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee conference in Berlin.

Honecker To Entertain Delegates

LD251756 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1609 GMT 25 May 87

[Excerpts] Berlin, 25 May (ADN) -- The forthcoming Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee conference in Berlin will be of exceptional importance for improving the complicated and tense international situation. [passage omitted]

Wolfgang Meyer informed journalists that the general secretaries of the fraternal parties and heads of state of the Warsaw Pact states will arrive in the GDR capital Wednesday afternoon. The conference will take place at the Palast Hotel. Further events will include a festive concert on the occasion of Berlin's 750th anniversary in the Schauspielhaus on Thursday evening and a visit with Erhard Krack, chief mayor of the capital, in the Red Town Hall. A dinner in honor of the heads and members of the delegations to the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee conference, given by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, concludes the program for the high-ranking guests.

In response to questions, the spokesman also said that by Monday afternoon, some 350 foreign journalists had registered to report the event.

CSSR DAILY URGES U.S. TO SHOW GOODWILL AT GENEVA

AU220939 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 May 87 p 7

[Dusan Rovensky commentary in the "Notes" column: "Artificial Obstacles"]

[Text] This week the U.S. delegation placed a new proposal on the roundtable of the Soviet-U.S. dialogue on armament reduction in Geneva. In this connection President Ronald Reagan said that he was "firmly convinced that it is possible to achieve an agreement in the negotiations this year." As reported by UPI, the U.S. proposal is based on the accord reached at the Reykjavik meeting on the numbers of nuclear warheads and their carriers. Regarding medium-range missiles -- the kinds of weapons on which an agreement seems closest -- the U.S. President said that "what is left is to resolve important problems," above all the "verification [kontrola] and status of medium-range missiles." Many representatives of the Pentagon and Department of State also spoke in a similar vein during the last few days.

Regarding the issues of verification, the proposals of the Soviet Union on medium-range missiles are specific, precise, and clearcut. It is not necessary to complement them or change them. They ensure effective inspection [inspekce], including on site verification. Regarding the "missile status," that term actually means their "classification". According to Soviet terminology, missiles with a range of 5,500 km and above are regarded as intercontinental strategic missiles; medium-range missiles have a range of 1,000-5,500 km; and operational-tactical missiles a range of 500-1,000 km. Tactical missiles have a range of 500km. The United States (and also other NATO countries) agrees with the Soviet definiton of intercontinental and tactical missiles; however, they divide the category of medium-range missiles into two groups, whereby the line separating these groups is a range of 1,800 km.

The question arises, why is it particularly this objection that appeared in the U.S. President's declaration -- one made immediately prior to the beginning of another round of the Soviet-U.S. dialogue in Geneva? Surely the differing classifications of individual kinds of medium-range missiles cannot represent an obstacle to an accelerated solution of such a serious problem as the elimination of medium-range missiles from Europe as proposed by the Soviet Union.

The group for medium-range missiles has been in session since 23 April; that means for all of 2 weeks. Its task is to prepare the joint Soviet-U.S. text of a draft treaty on the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe. This demands the greatest possible goodwill on both sides. The Soviet delegation has shown this goodwill, the Soviet compromise proposal takes the U.S. standpoint into account and proposes feasible solutions to issues which have been controversial up to now. The U.S. side should also show similar attitudes.

CSSR HAILS JARUZELSKI'S DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

LD220056 Warsaw PAP in English 1920 GMT 21 May 87

["Czechoslovakia Ready to Join Jaruzelski's Plan (By PAP correspondent Leszek Mazan)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Prague, May 21 -- "Czechoslovakia hails with satisfaction the disarmament proposals forwarded by General Wojciech Jaruzelski during the recent congress of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth," Stefan Murin, the Czechoslovak foreign minister told PAP.

"We are ready to participate in the proposed sub-regional negotiations with Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Hungary, Poland, the FRG and other countries as envisaged by the Polish proposal, while in the future the planned zone could be expanded onto the whole of Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals.

"We are also convinced that the Polish partial disarmament proposal, just as the proposals forwarded by Czechoslovakia and the GDR in the years 1986-87 concerning the creation of a chemical weapons-free zone and a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe are very topical and realistic initiatives and are aimed at the same goal.

"Their realization would significantly contribute to the consolidation of confidence, security, stabilization and cooperation not only in central Europe but also all over the world.

"Like our Polish friends, we would like to believe that NATO states will reciprocate this proposal in the spirit equally constructive as it has been assumed in the concept of the initiative," Murin said.

VEJVODA GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE IN GENEVA

AU151315 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 May 87 p 7

[CTK Geneva dispatch: "Press Conference of the Chairman of the Disarmament Conference in Geneva; Overcome Different Approaches"]

[Text] Geneva (CTK) -- A press conference was held on Monday [4 May] in the UN Press Center in Geneva, it was arranged by CSSR Ambassador Milos Vejvoda, chairman of the Disarmament Conference.

In replying to the journalists' many questions, M. Vejvoda expressed regret that the divergent approach to nuclear disarmament persists, even though the atmosphere at the conference had improved and the relations between the U.S. and USSR delegations had moved from the confrontation of the past years to a real dialogue.,

The views also diverge on how to assess the nuclear test ban. Even if this is a primary affair for most delegations, for some people it is merely a question of distant prospects. So far it has not been possible to overcome the differences.

The task of elaborating on the agreement banning chemical arms this year is, according to the chairman of the Disarmament Conference, complicated, but not hopeless. M. Vejvoda called the view expressed by the U.S. delegate harmful, namely that the Soviet Union's stand is "favorably affected" by the announced U.S. plans on chemical rearmament. These U.S. plans -- particularly those for producing binary chemical arms -- would merely complicate negotiations on a chemical arms ban.

Regarding the so-called U.S. SDI, the delegations of socialist countries to the conference have not changed their positions, because the placement of arms in outer space under any pretext whatsoever would immensely complicate the disarmament talks. Even though SDI is allegedly to defensive system, it cannot be denied that the possibility of an attack from outer speace would not apply solely to an eventual missile attack, but the system could also be abused for attacks against targets on earth, CSSR Ambassador Milos Vejvoda stressed.

KUBADINSKI OPENING SPEECH AT FRONT CONGRESS

AU140944 Sofia BTA in English 0800 GMT 14 May 87

[Report on the speech of Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, at the 14th May opening session of the 10th Fatherland Front Congress in Sofia]

[Text] Sofia, May 14 (BTA) -- Mr. Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front and member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, spoke today of the necessity of changes in the structure, style and methods of work of the most popular socio-political organization of this country -- the Fatherland Front.

In his opening speech to the 10th Congress of the Fatherland Front, which started its work here today, he grounded the necesssity of change on the policy pursued by the BCP for a qualitatively new development of all spheres of social life. This policy requires a rapid introduction of the achievements of science and technology in production, maximum adherence to the objective laws of the socialist society and full promotion of socialist democracy.

Mr. Pencho Kubadinski stressed that the ambitious goals which Bulgaria has set herself in socio-economic development can be realized only in the conditions of peace. This is why the foreign policy of this country is directed towards consolidating international security. Bulgaria is rendering full support to the peaceful foreign policy course of the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, he said.

Mr. Pencho Kubadinski laid emphasis of Bulgaria's contribution to the promotion of good-neighbourly relations in the Balkans and to the turning of the region into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons and for its ecological protection.

Expressing alarm over the growing militarization of a number of imperialist states, above all of the U.S., which makes the threat of a thermonuclear war actual and tangible, he once again stressed the paramount importance of the preservation of peace in the world.

The chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front stressed Bulgaria's achievements in all spheres of life to which the members of the Fatherland Front have contributed but he also noted that the rhythm of development is not satisfactory.

The new growth can be realized only with the constructive efforts of the entire people. This is why the main content of the process of reconstruction is the creation of conditions for an all-round introduction of self-management and for the mass scale and active participation of the people in the life of the state and society.

Mr. Pencho Kubadinski stressed that in future too the Fatherland Front should develop as an all-embracing socio-political organization and an all-national movement. The organization should continue to be guided by the principle that it is an embodiment of the union of the working class, the farmers and the people's intelligentsia.

Mr. Pencho Kubadinski pointed out that the Fatherland Front should work for the direct participation of the masses in the solution of the big and small problems of the state and society, in the broadening of the social basis of the representative bodies and in the combination of direct and representative democracy.

Deepening democracy makes it imperative to raise still higher the political responsibility of the Fatherland Front in holding elections. The efforts should be directed towards the creation of better conditions for a most mass-scale and interested participation of the people in all stages of the election process -- from the choice of candidates to voting on election day.

He noted the usefulness of promoting the practice of nominating and discussing the candidatures of a greater number of candidates for people's representatives. The Fatherland Front can do a lot for overcoming the elements of formalism in the evaluation of the abilities of the candidates which still exist in some places. This should be done with the participation of a maximum number of electors of the constituencies and work teams.

In connection with the promotion of direct democracy, to which paramount importance is attached, it was noted that the Fatherland Front has as yet not used the rights it was granted by the referendum act which came into force more than three years ago. There has been observed a lack of perseverance and no proposals have been made for holding local discussions and referendums.

There are positive examples in this sphere as far as the passing of laws effecting the interests of the whole population are concerned, but till now not a single referendum has been held in this country on the solution of questions of importance for the towns and villages in the settlement systems.

The most important thing now is the restructuring of the work of the Fatherland Front in such a way that it could organize the participation of the population in the discussion and solution of all social problems linked to the development of settlement systems, to the consolidation of self-management in them, pointed out Mr. Pencho Kubadinski.

The new stage of socialist people's rule, stressed the chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, requires the overcoming of certain weaknesses in the work of the people's representatives. Exactingness toward all elected persons should be increased and especially towards those who do not fulfill their obligations, do not work actively enough in the constituency. The Fatherland Front committees on their side do not utilize to the full their rights for control, the right to diselection included, said Mr. Pencho Kubadinski.

He expressed dissatisfaction with the work on the fulfillment of the electorate commissions. The harmful practice existing in a number of places for commissioning without open and thorough discussion concerning their fulfillment has not been overcomed. Often the public control on the fulfillment of the commissions and the will of the electors is weak.

At the present important stage, said Mr. Pencho Kubadinski, the Fatherland Front will give its contribution to the realization of the step by step transition from "power in the name of the people" to "power through the people itself" for development of socialist self-management as a task of the day.

Further on he dwelled on the tasks of the organization linked to the establishing of an atmosphere of public irreconcilability toward any violations whatsoever of socialist democratic order, toward the lack of economy, toward encroachment on socialist property.

The speaker stressed the need of wide publicity when the norms of socialist social order is infringed.

Mr. Pencho Kubadinski stressed that there is not and cannot be any real restructuring in the work of the Fatherland Front if it does not focus its attention on the work of the local organizations, if the great tasks set by the BCP at present are not solved there where the people are: in the workteams and in the constitutencies. In the new conditions and in the local organizations people must act as the real managers of the communal socialist property in their residential areas, villages or towns.

Together with the People's Councils, the trade unions and in close cooperation with the self-managing economic organizations the Fatherland Front must make more efforts for the overcoming of the weaknesses in the social sphere. The control functions of the Fatherland Front must acquire new content. It would be right to establish a system for protection of the interests of the citizens as consumers.

The work in connection with the patriotic and international education, realizing their organic interrelation, is set as a main task of the Fatherland Front.

The organization will continue to work for the implementation of the course of allaround getting closer between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, pointed out Mr. Pencho Kubadinski.

In conclusion the speaker stressed that despite the complicated character of the restructuring process the tasks in this direction will be fulfilled because the entire people gives its support to the strategic course of new growth.

LEADERS' DOMESTIC PUBLIC APPEARANCES 10-23 MAY

AU232025 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its newscasts monitored from 10 to 23 May reports the following public appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of each broadcast given in parentheses):

Nacho Papazov, chairman of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission and the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, took part in a public meeting held in Sofia to mark the 20th anniversary of the signing of the Bulgarian-USSR Friendship Treaty. (1730 GMT 11 May)

Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, attended a commemorative meeting in the village of Sarantsi, Sofia Okrug, in honor of a group of partisans who perished there in spring 1944. (1900 GMT, 23 May)

Grigor Stoichkov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, also attended the partisan commemorative meeting in Sarantsi. (1900 GMT, 23 May)

Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended a teachers' meeting in Sofia's Lyudmila Zhivkova Palace of Culture to mark the Day of Slavonic Letters, Bulgarian Education and Culture, at which Ilcho Dimitrov, minister of national education, announced the names of those awarded the title of "people's teacher." (1930 GMT, 23 May)

STROUGAL GREETS CYPRIOT OFFICIALS, CONCLUDES VISIT

Meets Mayor, Departs for Limassol

LD221536 Prague CTK in English 1339 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] Nicosia May 22 (CTK correspondent) -- Visiting Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal was received by Mayor of Nicosia Lellos Dimitriades here today.

In a brief discussion the mayor of Nicosia said the Cypriot capital was a living proof of the tragedy that affected this island state. The city has been divided into two closed parts since the Turkish invasion in 1974. Lellos Dimitriads expressed gratitude for Czechoslovakia's persistent support for the demands of the Cypriot state for a just settlement of this problem.

Later on the Czechoslovak premier saw some parts of the historical quarters and the palace where former President Makarios lived. Lubomir Strougal then left for Limassol, the second biggest town in Cyprus 70 kilometres from here.

Arrives in Limassol

LD221647 Prague CTK in English 1600 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] Limassol May 22 (CTK correspondent) -- Visiting Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal, accompanied by Cypriot Minister of Finance Khristos Mavrellis, arrived here today.

Lumboir Strougal got acquainted with the housing construction of the city and inspected a new Hotel Marathon which has been built with Czechoslovakia's financial participation. He also visited two wine producing enterprises Etko and Loel, with which Czechoslovakia maintains trade relations. Last year Czechoslovakia bought 53,000 hectolitres of wine from four Cypriot firms.

The Loel director mentioned the intention to build also a brewery in the enterprise with Czechoslovakia's assistance, which would produce 40,000 hectolitres of beer annually. He stressed that credits offered by the Czechoslovak side are advantageous and that trade exchange is beneficial for both sides.

The Czechoslovak premier also visited a tourist attraction -- excavations of the ancient town of Curium.

Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal attended here this afternoon the ceremonial opening of the 12th International Cypriot Trade Fair. He inspected together with the Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou the Czechoslovak exposition which includes E.G. Skoda cars, tractors and bicycles.

Lubomir Strougal met then with Ezekias Papaioannou, general secretary of the Progressive Party of the Working People (AKEL). They exchanged opinions on further development of the Czechoslovak-Cypriot relations, including contacts between the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the AKEL party.

Meets Head Representative

LD231245 Prague CTK in English 1135 GMT 23 May 87

[Text] Nicosia May 23 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal met here today with President of the Cypriot House of Representatives Vassos Lyssarides for talks on the Cyprus question and some other international topics.

Later in the day, Lubomir Strougal met with representatives of the political parties represented in the parliament. They all thanked [as received] for Czechoslovakia's sympathy and understanding for the struggle for the independence and integrity of Cyprus.

In the morning, the Czechoslovak premier was present at the signing of a contract on supplies of Czechoslovak equipment for a Cypriot plant for the production and treatment of bentonite. It is the first supply of a Czechoslovak complete plant to Cyprus. Czechoslovakia intends to import part of the produced bentonite.

Supports Nationalist Cause

LD232215 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 23 May 87

[Text] CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal ended his 3-day official friendly visit to Cyprus today. Jindrich Malota reports on the final day of his stay.

[Malota] This morning Comrade Lubomir Strougal met with the speaker of the parliament of Cyprus, Vassos Lyssarides. During a half-hour conversation, both representatives exchanged views on the present situation in Cyprus and about the present state of Czechoslovak-Cypriot relations. Vassos Lyssarides spoke highly of the help and support being given by Czechoslovakia to the people of Cyprus in their difficult situation. As you know, Cyprus has been forcibly divided since 1974.

In his reply, CSSR Premier Comrade Lubomir Strougal said that Czechoslovakia has a special understanding of the painful problems of this country with regard to its own historic experiences. He confirmed once again that Czechoslovakia will continue to actively speak for the benefit of a just solution to the Cyprus question, that is for the implementation of the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence, and the nonaligned nature of Cyprus. In this connection, he emphasized that it is necessary to look for new ways to solve this longstanding problem and he pointed out the importance of the international approach to the Cyprus questions.

CSSR Premier Comrade Lubomir Strougal then met with the representatives of all political parties represented in the parliament of Cyprus. Also during this meeting both sides spoke highly of Czechoslovak-Cypriot relations and interest in widening them was expressed.

Shortly before midday, in the presence of Comrade Lubomir Strougal, a contract was signed in Nicosia between the foreign trade enterprise Pragoinvest and the Greek firm Trakia mining company, on the delivery of Czechoslovak technology for a plant for the treatment of bentonite. It is the first delivery of our investment complex for Cyprus.

In the afternoon, CSSR Premier Comrade Lubomir Strougal, who was accompanied by Cypriot Foreign Affairs Minister Yeoryios Iakovou traveled to Larnaca. Here he met with Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou for final talks. Both representatives expressed the conviction that relations between Czechoslovakia and Cyprus will continue to develop successfully. At the same time, they expressed the hope that with the joint effort of all peace-loving and realistically thinking forces there will be successful in reaching a just solution to the Cyprus problem.

After inspecting the guard of honor and giving farewells at Larnaca Airport, CSSR Premier Comrade Lubomir Strougal left for home.

Comments Before Departure

LD241457 Prague CTK in English 1404 GMT 24 May 87

[Text] Larnaca May 24 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovakia's "support for Cyprus both on the international forum and in bilateral relations is unequivocal, based on the principles of unity, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-alignment," Lubomir Strougal told CTK here yesterday.

Speaking at the close of his visit to Cyprus the Czechoslovak premier voiced the conviction that "the present active foreign policy of the Soviet Union and our foreign policy and concrete proposals aimed at the calling of an international conference on Cyprus offer a certain real chance." He added that although no date can be given, the solution of the Cyprus question, one of the serious regional problems, is entering a more hopeful period.

On international topics discussed during the visit Lubomir Strougal said that there were no differences in views on questions of disarmament and on liquidation of nuclear weapons. Both sides voiced agreement with the course taken in Geneva and Reykjavik in the question of the elimination of medium range and tactical missiles, control of and ban on chemical weapons. President Spiros Kiprianou and other representatives of the Cypriot Government and parliament share identical stands on these issues, Lubomir Strougal said.

As for global questions of disarmament and peaceful order in the world, the Cypriot representatives entirely agree with the active foreign policy pursued on the initiative of the Soviet Union. They also appreciate the activity of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and other states which strive for a solution of regional problems and take concrete steps in this direction, the Czechoslovak premier said and voiced the conviction that both sides, even though representing different social systems, share close views on the solution of the most important international issues.

Asked about perspectives of Czechoslovak-Cypriot economic relations the Czechoslovak premier said that a certain breakthrough has been reached. The two countries have signed for bentonite treatment, others are being discussed. "We seek not only to export complete plants to Cyprus but also to deepen our international cooperation, e.g., in the production of electric motors, footwear, and we are convinced that also other possibilities must be searched for, Lubomir Strougal said.

Report Recaps Visit, Comments

LD242352 Prague Domestic Service in Czech, 1630 GMT 24 May 87

[Passages in quotation marks recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal granted an interview at the close of his visit to special correspondents of the Czechoslovak media, who accompanied him during his trip to the Republic of Cyprus.

The question as to how his talks with the leading Cypriot representatives reflected the fact that the forceful division of the island represents one of the burning international issues was answered by Comrade Strougal as follows:

"Well, I must say that it was one of the main problems of our talks. I can note with pleasure that the Cypriot representatives highly praise our positive attitude, which we have adopted from the very beginning. It is a complicated problem. I knew a few things about it and I have been told about a number of things, but when one sees with one's own eyes how the two communities are separated by the so-called green line, how in Nicosia there is a certain cessation of contacts between the Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots, it considerably undermines the development of the country, it very negatively influences the life of this entire small insular realm. Naturally, our support at the international forum in the bilateral relations of tackling the Cypriot question is clear: We have built our policy from the very beginning on the principles of unification, sovereignty, and nonalighment of the Cypriot state. However, one has to admit in a matter-of-fact way -- and we talked about it openly with our Cypriot friends -- what we have achieved. We have achieved little, apart from talking; in other words, the situation has not changed. I think that the present active foreign policy of the USSR -- and in the long run, our foreign policy -- and the concrete proposals aimed at convening an international conference, which is obviously necessary to begin solving the Cypriot question, gives a certain realistic chance. One cannot estimate it from the point of view of time, but I think that the solution of the Cypriot question, which is one of the region's serious problems, is after all beginning to gain a new position, a new dynamism, and I think that a certain realistic hope exists."

[Announcer] During his visit to the Republic of Cyprus, Premier Lubomis Strougal visited the 12th Nicosia International Trade Fair and held talks about possibilities of further development of economic cooperation between the two countries. He said the following about its perspectives: "I am glad to have seen the Nicosia Trade Fair. Nicosia's economy is very diversified, substantially constituted by small enterprises which, however, are very active and have a large potential and great innovative activity and, I must say, they manufacture up-to-date consumer goods, as well as modern technologies. The Cypriot fair is an interesting fair. It is significant that we have succeeded in achieving a certain breakthrough in having concluded a certain contract, namely, for deliveries of an investment unit of bentonite treatment.

"Naturally, there exist other spheres where we are striving for deliveries of investment units, but these matters belong to further negotiations. This, however, represents the first significant step."

"Naturally, we are striving not only for our imports of investment units, but for deepening international cooperation, for example in the production of electric motors, footwear, and so on.

"I think that we must seek other possibilities, inasmuch as Cypriot goods are very interesting for us, particularly in the consumer industry. I must say that there exist certain technologies in microelectronics that could be of great interest to us. In other words, the trade is bilateral; there is enough to import from Cyprus; the important thing is to agree on our exports to Cyprus."

[Announcer] The talks also included an exchange of views on some important international problems. The question of whether Czechoslovakia and Cyprus, although they are countries with different social systems, have close views on these problems, was answered by Comrade Strougal as follows:

"It is true that we belong to different social systems, but there is no difference between us on international questions. I must say that I did not feel any differences in the global questions, that is questions of disarmament, above all, freeing the world from nuclear weapons. Both sides voiced agreement with the entire courage that was taken in Reykjavik and Geneva, the question of eliminating medium-range and tactical missiles, and the control and ban on chemical weapons.

"President Kiprianou and other representatives of the government and the parliament with whom I had the opportunity to talk, express absolutely identical views on these issues. This means that as for the global questions of disarmament and peace in the world, they absolutely agree with the active foreign policy being pursued on the initative of the USSR. Naturally, they are troubled by regional problems -- the Cypriot regional problem and various other regional problems like Nicaragua and others. They are very interested in this, and praise the activity of the Soviet foreign policy and, in the long run, also our foreign policy and that of other states that wish for the solution of the regional problems and take concrete steps in this direction.

"In other words, I think that in the main questions and in the basic philosophy, what we call a new policy or a new way of thinking, our Cypriot friends, although they are people of a different philosophy and a different social system, are very close to us, and I think that there are no differences here."

Returns to Prague 23 May

LD232223 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 2100 GMT 23 May 87

[Text] CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal returned to Prague this evening from an official friendly visit to the Republic of Cyprus at the invitation of Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou.

Lubomir Strougal and his entourage were welcomed at Ruzyne Airport by Deputy Premiers of the Federal Government Ladislav Gerle, Jaromir Obzina, Svatopluk Potac and Miroslav Toman; Army General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense; and CSSR Interior Minister Vratislav Vajnam.

CHNOUPEK, NAROZNY MEET WITH USSR'S GERASIMOV

AU251627 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 May 87 p 2

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Roman Narozny, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Administration of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, held consultations in the Cernin Palace in Prague on 17-19 May 1987. Gennadiy Gerasimov, the head of the Information Administration of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs was also received yesterday [20 May] by CSSR Foreign Affairs Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek. They assessed the results of the consultations between the CSSR and the USSR Ministries of Foreign Affairs in information policy and propaganda for abroad. The reception was also attended by Roman Narozny, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Viktor Lomakin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR.

STROUGAL RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADOR TO USSR

LD251640 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 25 May 87

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received in Prague today Jindrich Rehorek prior to his accepting the post of Czechoslovak ambassador to the Soviet Union.

COLOTKA RECEIVES USSR EXPERTS DELEGATION

LD220103 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] In Bratislava today, Slovak Premier Peter Colotka received a delegation of Soviet experts led by Aleksandr Garkusha, USSR deputy minister of transport construction. They discussed some topical issues linked with the acceleration of the preparation of construction of the Bratislava Metro.

LENART RECEIVES SOVIET ACADEMICIAN FROLOV

LD221455 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received in Bratislava today Academician Konstantin Frolov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

In a friendly discussion they assessed reciprocal scientific cooperation between the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Slovak Academy of Sciences and the USSR Academy of Sciences, and other scientific institutions. They stressed in particular the special importance of fulfilling the tasks of the Comprehensive Program of Scientific and Technical Progress of the Member States of CEMA Until the Year 2000.

HONECKER SENDS CONDOLENCES ON USSR MINE ACCIDENT

AU220828 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 May 87 p 2

[Text] Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council, addressed the following condolences to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

I convey my sincere sympathy to you on the occasion of the tragic accident in the Chaykino mine in the Donetsk area.

I ask you to convey my heartfelt condolences to the families and relatives of the victims as well as to the workers and the engineering personnel of the mine.

Erich Honecker

General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council

PPR ENVOY HOLDS TREATY ANNIVERSARY CONFERENCE

LD222031 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1419 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 22 May (ADN) -- Dr Janusz Obodowski, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PPR in the GDR, gave a press conference in Berlin today to mark the 10th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the GDR and the PPR.

The ambassador stressed friendship and cooperation developed as a result of the resolute implementation of the treaty in all areas of social life had reached a high level and had also proved themselves in difficult times. He affirmed Poland's support for the disarmament initiatives proposed by the socialist countries which opened up great prospects for the securing of peace in Europe and the world. The friendship treaty would also continue to create good conditions for further deepening the unshakable alliance between Poland and the GDR.

KESSLER MEETS CYPRIOT LEADERS, CONCLUDES VISIT

Thanks President for Opportunity

LD221214 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0859 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] Nicosia, 22 May (ADN) -- Army General Heinz Kessler, SED Central Committee Politburo member, minister of national defense, and head of the GDR military delegation visiting Nicosia, was received for a friendly talk today by Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou.

The president thanked Kessler for and reciprocated the cordial greetings from GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker and the GDR people. It was agreed that relations borne by the two states' interest in peace, security, and cooperation are continuing to develop and deepen. They are a contribution to improving the international situation.

The GDR defense minister thanked him for the opportunity to visit Cyprus and for the information about the political and military-political situation of the country. He outlined how the GDR's working people and soldiers are resourcefully implementing the SED policy, aimed at the welfare of the people and the preservation of peace. On the dividing line between the two alliance systems the GDR is doing everything to ensure war will never again emanate from German soil, but rather peace.

As for disarmament there is currently an opportunity to take an important step toward freeing the continent of weapons of mass destruction with the signing of an agreement on the liquidation of medium-range missiles in Europe.

President Spiros Kiprianou expressed his country's high regard for the support and comprehensive solidarity the GDR has rendered the Cypriot people in their just struggle for a peaceful and lasting solution to the Cyprus issue, for unity, independence and territorial integrity in the United Nations and other international organizations. The GDR delegation's visit contributed to the deepening of friendship and cooperation between the two states.

Cyprus Defense Minister Ilias Iliadhis and GDR Ambassador Kurt Meier were present.

The GDR military delegation then laid a wreath at the memorial to Archbishop Makarios and honored the founder and first president of free, independent Cyprus.

Sees Progressive Party Official

LD222041 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1526 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] Nicosia, 22 May (ADN) -- Army Gen Heinz Kessler, SED Central Committee Politburo member had a friendly meeting on Friday with Ezekias Papaioannou, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL). During the meeting, which took place in a fraternal atmosphere, Heinz Kessler conveyed the best wishes of Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary. Ezekias Papaioannou reciprocated these wishes with great cordiality.

The AKEL general secretary honored the SED and GDR's solidarity attitude toward the struggle for a peaceful and just solution of the Cyprus problem while preserving national independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. He related how the Progressive Party, since its 16th congress, has been working for the realization of the social and national vital interests of the working people of Cyprus and has proved itself in this as a national force deeply rooted among the people. AKEL shares with the SED the view that, faced with the sharpened arms drive and confrontation course of the imperialist circles, concrete steps for detente and disarmament, especially in the sector of mass destruction weapons, will have to be achieved with increased efforts.

Heinz Kessler reported on the initiatives and achievements of the GDR workers in further shaping the advanced socialist society and the safeguarding of peace. The SED, which feels itself closely linked to AKEL, wishes the fraternal party continued success in the struggle for a free, independent, and democratic Cyprus.

A just and lasting solution to the Cyprus issue under the auspices of the United Nations, as provided for by the Soviet Union's proposals, would help secure peace in the Mediterranean region and far beyond this region.

The meeting was attended by Colonel General Horst Bruenner, SED Central Committee member and GDR Ambassador Kurt Meier.

Departs Nicosia 23 May

LD231534 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1220 GMT 23 May 87

[Text] Nicosia, 23 May (ADN) -- The GDR military delegation ended its 3-day stay in the Republic of Cyprus today. When saying farewell to Army Gen Heinz Kessler, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, and to Colonel General Horst Bruenner and Colonel General Joachim Goldbach, both deputy defense ministers, Cypriot Defense Minister Ilias Iliadhis described the visit as a contribution to further deepening cooperation between the two states and their Armed Forces. The national anthems of the GDR and the Republic of Cyprus were played at the subsequent military ceremony at Larnaka Airport.

Today the delegation honored the heroes of the Cypriot people. It laid a wreath and paused in silent commemoration at the memorial in Madedonitissa near Nicosia for the soldiers who fell in 1974 defending their homeland. The guests visited a sentry beat on the demarcation line with the occupied part of Cyprus. During its stay, the GDR military delegation earlier observed the training of artillery and command units of the National Guard and held talks with their members.

At a meeting with Brigadier Zazanis Theophanis, commander of the Limassol Military District, the GDR defense minister stressed the successful nature of the visit. The generals and officers of the National People's Army gained unforgettable impressions of the struggle of the Cypriot people for their independence and freedom, and of their momentous history and culture. The current military-political situation and the tasks of the National Guard also occupied considerable room in the talks and visits. "We promise the Cypriot people", Army Gen Heinz Kessler said, "that the GDR will continue to stand firmly and in solidarity at its side in the struggle for national independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, in the fight for unity and a just peace".

FELFE STRESSES PEACE, POLICY WITH DKP DELEGATION

LD251304 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1141 GMT 25 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 25 May (ADN) -- Werner Felfe, SED Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, today met the delegation of the DKP Executive headed by DKP Executive Secretariat Member Sepp Mayer, currently visiting the GDR.

Werner Felfe briefed the DKP members in an open and fraternal atmosphere about the great efforts by the GDR workers at fulfilling the tasks posed by the 11th SED Congress. Referring to the successful course of the 13th Peasants Congress he emphasized that the cooperative peasants -- all the workers in socialist agriculture -- will also in the future contribute to the steady development of the GDR and thus to the prosperity of the people. Werner Felfe stressed that the proven course of the unity of economic and social policy and the active political dialogue to preserve world peace will be continued.

A fundamental element in the GDR's actions is that war should never again emanate from German soil, but only peace. At present a historic opportunity exists in the disarmament field to make the first significant step toward ridding Europe of mass destruction weapons by immediately concluding an agreement on the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe. The GDR appreciates extremely highly the contribution that the communists in the FRG are making in the fight for peace and disarmament.

Sepp Mayer and the other members of the DKP delegation honored the successes attained by the GDR workers under SED leadership. Faced with the deepening capitalist crisis and the hopelessness for the majority of farms, it was confirmed today more than ever that only socialism is able to offer the people social security and a certain future.

The DKP fully agrees with the SED that the most important thing of our time is to safeguard a secure peace. Therefore, it is working energetically to ensure that the USSR proposal for a zero option for medium-range missiles is realized as quickly as possible without ifs and buts.

HONECKER CABLES NAJIBULLAH ON TREATY SIGNING

LD211111 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0159 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 21 May (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council, has sent warmest greetings and congratulations to Najibullah, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], and to PDPA Revolutionary Council President Mohammad Chamkani on the occasion of the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] and the GDR. The telegram says: "The conclusion of the treaty is an outstanding event in the close and friendly relations between our states and peoples. It coincides with the efforts of the peoples for a peaceful future, and reflects the firm will of the GDR and the DRA to make an effective contribution to this."

Erich Honecker goes on to stress that relations between the GDR and the DRA are developing dynamically and with mutual advantage in many areas on the basis of the friendship treaty. He expressed the certainty that fruitful cooperation between both parties, states, and peoples will continue to deepen and to be strengthened. The GDR will continue to show solidarity at the side of the Afghan people.

HONECKER RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM PLO'S 'ARAFAT

LD251620 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1459 GMT 25 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 25 May (ADN) -- PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has conveyed a message to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR Council of State. In it Yasir 'Arafat expresses his thanks for the congratulatory telegram conveyed by Erich Honecker on the occasion of his reelection as chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, and reports on the results of the 18th session of the Palestine National Council.

The guiding idea of the session, convened as a result of a constructive intra-Palestinian dialogue, was that of national unity and resistance by the Palestinian people in the occupied territories. The unity of the PLO organizations is based on the repulsion of the imperialist and Zionist machinations aimed at eliminating the national identity of the Palestinian people and the creation of alternatives to the PLO.

The resolutions of the session reflect the firm will of the Palestinian people to steadfastly continue the struggle for the realization of Palestine's inalienable national rights to a return and to self-determination, as well as the creation of an independent Palestinian state. Yasir 'Arafat renewed the wish of the Palestinian people for establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East within the framework of an international conference attended by the permanent UN Security Council members and all interested parties, including the PLO. Yasir 'Arafat again supported the proposal to convene a preparatory committee for this conference.

Yasir 'Arafat highly appreciates the participation of a GDR delegation in the 18th session of the Palestine National Council and its positive and active role, which made a contribution to the successful work of the national council. This constituted an expression of the strong links of friendship and solidarity between the two friendly peoples and between the PLO and the GDR.

In conclusion, Yasir 'Arafat expresses his high appreciation of the principled and firm positions of the GDR by the side of the Palestinian people supporting its just struggle under the leadership of the PLO, its sole legitimate representative.

FISCHER RECEIVES ANC, SWAPO REPRESENTATIVES

LD221858 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer received ambassadors from African states, and representatives of the ANC [African National Congress] and SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] in Berlin today. On the occasion of the OAU's 24th anniversary he praised the organization's work for disarmament and worldwide peaceful cooperation. The minister characterized apartheid as the main obstacle to a democratic and nonracist South Africa. At the same time he condemned Pretoria's policy of aggression and destabilization vis-a-vis the free states in that region. The representative of Mozambique thanked the GDR for the support given to the African peoples in consolidating their independence and economic and social development.

FISCHER TOASTS THAILAND'S SITTHI AT 18 MAY DINNER

AU201958 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 May 87 p 5

[Toast by GDR Foreign Affairs Minister Oskar Fischer at dinner honoring Thai Foreign Affairs Minister Sitthi Sawetsila on 18 May in East Berlin]

[Text] Esteemed Mr Minister, ladies and gentlemen, dear comrades:

It is a great pleasure for me to welcome you, esteemed minister, the members of your delegation, and the representatives of Thai economy accompanying you once more. Your visit and the exchange of views starting today are important events in the relations between our states that also strengthen the basis for international cooperation between equal partners.

Esteemed minister, you have declared before the United Nations that international cooperation has become vital for mankind in the present-day world. This is certainly in keeping with the requirements of our time in which safeguarding world peace and preventing a nuclear inferno have become the most urgent tasks.

Despite the complicated situation in the world today, there is no international problem that cannot be solved through negotiations. For this, all states must assume their share of responsibility, no matter whether they are large or small or what social system they have; this is why the GDR is persistently seeking the dialogue. It considers this the only way to achieve agreements on disarmament and to eliminate international sources of conflict and confidence building -- in short, a return to detente and fruitful international cooperation. The GDR and the other Warsaw Pact states are totally committed to ending the arms race and improving the international situation.

What a great deed it would be if the forces of peace succeeded in liberating mankind from the scourge of nuclear weapons!

Recently Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, stated that "we favor agreements between the Governments of the Soviet Union and the United States, so as to get disarmament under way, to bring about a reduction of arms, and to prevent the arms from being spread into space."

In this connection, opportunities are presenting themselves as they have not existed for decades.

The conclusion of an agreement on the removal of all U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles from Europe would surely help, in the region with the most dense concentration of weapons and troops of all kinds, to open the door for further world wide effective disarmament steps in all spheres, including arms buildup control. Through the radical reduction of shorter-range missiles and of tactical nuclear weapons, undiminished security at a significantly lower level could be guaranteed for both sides. The advantages of such a solution for peace in the whole world cannot be ignored. It would be a decisive step so that the threshold of the year 2000 can be trespassed without any nuclear weapons at all. It is now the other side's turn to finally react constructively and to let the verbally expressed insight that more weapons do not create more security be followed by concrete deeds. It is obvious that the GDR -- located on the dividing line between the two most powerful military coalitions of the world -- has a natural interest in realizing these proposals. And the GDR stands by its historic responsibility that war must never again emanate from German soil. Fully in this spirit, our top representative Erich Honecker addressed FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl asking him to support the elimination of medium-range nuclear missiles without ifs and buts.

In this respect, there is undoubtedly special significance in the joint initiative by the GDR and CSSR to set up a nuclear-free corridor and a chemical weapon-free zone in central Europe. Confrontation could be reduced, confidence and security could be increased, and the search for global solutions could simultaneously be enhanced.

Esteemed minister, ladies and gentlemen: Who would deny the fact that the existence of hotbeds of conflict and tensions in various regions of the world puts a strain on the international climate and even endangers world peace? Political will, reason, and realism are required.

The GDR welcomes and supports all initiatives directed at eliminating these sources of tension in a peaceful way while considering the legitimate interests of all parties concerned. The GDR is following developments in the Asian and Pacific region with great attention and it welcomes the Asian states increasing their efforts for peace and understanding.

The GDR unreservedly supports every initiative directed at reducing tensions and at strengthening security and good-neighborly relations in this region. Special significance is to be attributed to the Vladivostock speech of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

We welcome steps to transform the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and to convene a corresponding conference in Colombo in 1988. The creation of nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific and the materialization of the idea supported by the ASEAN states to set up a nuclear-free zone in Southeast Asia would be significant steps. It would be of great international value to arrive at a lasting and peaceful settlement of the problems between the ASEAN members and the socialist states in Indochina.

The GDR welcomes efforts made in this respect and expects them to be fruitfully continued. Let me underline that we support all initiatives aimed at creating a region of peace, stability, and cooperation in this sensitive zone of the world, based on the interests of all parties concerned. Special emphasis was placed on this during my recent tour of five states in this region.

Esteemed guests: I am sure that in today's talks with leading GDR representatives you could convince yourselves of the GDR's genuine interest in further developing the relations with your country. This can be achieved through the appropriate continuation of the dialogue between our two countries that promotes understanding and through the comprehensive and stable expansion of cooperation in trade and economy, in which the representatives from Thailand's economy are particularly interested.

The contractual relations will be expanded in a useful manner by an agreement designed to prevent double taxation due to be signed during your stay in the GDR. Finally, I would like to include contacts in culture and science, vocational training, and sports into the range of possibilities for deepening mutually advantageous relations.

Esteemed minister, esteemed guests:

Let me express once more the desire that the current visit may lend fresh impetus to our bilateral relations and to strengthening peace in the world.

I ask you to raise your glasses and drink with me:

-- to the fruitful development of relations between the GDR and the Kingdom of Thailand in the interest of our peoples and world peace;

-- to your health, esteemed minister, and the health of all those present!

13TH PEASANTS' CONGRESS CONTINUES ACTIVITIES

Delegates Exchange Experiences

LD222358 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0750 GMT 22 May 87

[Excerpts] Schwerin, 22 May ADN -- The delegates to the 13th Peasants' Congress continued their exchange of experiences in Schwerin today. [passage omitted]

In the debate representatives of the most varied agricultural enterprises and research bodies reported the results of their work. [passage omitted]

A total of 35 speakers spoke in the discussion and 61 contributions were submitted in writing, Horst Zimmermann, who chaired the session and is chairman of the Agriculture, Forestry, and Foodstuffs Trade Union, said. He announced that a total of 1,481 messages of greetings and new competition commitments had been sent.

The report of the delegate Scrutiny Committee was given by its chairman, Horst Hasse, head of an Agro-Industry Association. It was unanimously adopted, as was the report of the Petitions' Commission.

The delegates unanimously confirmed the resolution of the 13th Peasants' Congress and other extensive documents. The 2,200 delegates passed the "Peasants' Pledge" as a further fundamental document for their work. In it they express their determination to continue to strengthen the workers' and peasants' power and to make peace more secure.

Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, then spoke. [passage omitted] Erich Honecker's speech was received by the delegates and guests with stormy applause and cheers for the party of the working class and its general secretary. Werner Felfe thanked him on behalf of all present for the guideline concluding speech. Turning to Erich Honecker, he said: The party can always rely on the cooperative peasants and workers. They will always do everything to fulfill the decisions of the 11th SED Congress. He stressed: in the shape of the decisions of the 13th Peasants' Congress we have an excellent guideline for our future actions.

Leaders Visit on First Day

LD220838 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1208 GMT 21 May 87

[Excerpts] Schwerin, 21 May (ADN) -- The 13th Peasants' Congress opened in Schwerin on Thursday. The 2,200 delegates from agricultural production cooperatives, publicly-owned farms, and other enterprises of the agricultural, forestry, and food industry are drawing up a balance sheet of their performance since the 12th Peasants' Congress. They will be discussing the further successful implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress in socialist agriculture.

Stormy applause and cheers greeted Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council, when he took his place in the presidium with other members of the party and state leadership. [passage omitted]

The participants in the meeting warmly welcomed members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo; Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph; People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann; Hans-Joachim Boehme; Werner Felfe; Joachim Herrmann; Werner Jarowinskiy; Egon Krenz; Werner Krolikowski; Siegfried Lorenz; Guenter Mittag; Guenter Schabowski; Inge Lange; Gerhard Mueller; Margarete Mueller; and Werner Walde.

Werner Felfe, who opened the congress on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the National Council of the National Front, the DBD [Democratic Peasants Party] Executive, the Central Executive of the VDGB [Farmers' Mutual Aid Association], the National Executive of the Agriculture, Food, and Forestry Trade Union, and the FDJ Central Council, also welcomed Prof Lothar Kolditz, President of the National Council of the National Front; DBD Chairman Dr Guenther Maleuda; CDU Chairman Gerald Goetting; LDPD [Liberal Democratic Party] Deputy Chairman Hans-Dieter Raspe; and NDPD [National Democratic Party of Germany] Deputy Chairman Guenter Hartmann. [passage omitted]

The congress elected the presidium and endorsed the agenda, schedule, standing orders, and the congress secretariat. The delegates unanimously elected the Credentials Commission, the Motions Commission, and the Drafting Commission.

After the congress was constituted, Bruno Lietz took the platform. [passage omitted] The discussion started in the afternoon. [passage omitted] The congress adopted the "Statement for Peace and Solidarity." [passage omitted]

The congress continues its work on Friday.

BRIEFS

USSR INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT -- Berlin, 19 May (ADN) -- A protocol on deliveries and services for 1988 was signed in Berlin on Tuesday on the basis of the long-term agreement concluded between the GDR and USSR Governments on cooperation in setting up industrial enterprises and other projects and on the supply of complete equipment for this. It states that the USSR will deliver equipment for power stations, for the metallurgical industry, for geological exploratory work, for the pulp and paper industry, and for other GDR industrial branches. GDR imports of machinery, equipment, and the necessary services for the GDR energy economy are to continue. Comprehensive exports from the GDR for the realization of integration projects in the USSR and imports within the framework of cooperation in the manufacture of electric motors, in line with the agreement on reequipping Sachsenwerk of Dresden, and in projects for the repair of agricultural machinery were also agreed. The protocol was signed on behalf of the GDR by Dr Eduard Schwierz, deputy minister of foreign trade, and on behalf of the USSR by Counsellor Igor Baranov. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1750 GMT 19 May 87 LD]

DEVELOPMENT ACCORD WITH MONGOLIA -- Ulaanbaatar, 22 May ADN -- A joint plan of measures for the realization of the long-term program for the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and the Mongolian People's Republic up to the year 2000 was agreed in Ulaanbaatar on Friday. The document was signed by the chairmen of the two sections of the economic committee, Horst Soelle and Sonomyn Luvsangombo. [Excerpt] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1146 GMT 22 May 87 LD]

HORVATH, KARPATI SEE OFF SOKOLOV ON DEPARTURE

LD221854 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 22 (MTI) -- Sergey Sokolov, marshal of the Soviet Union, alternate member of the CPSU Political Committee and minister of defence, who paid a four-day official friendship visit to Hungary at the invitation of Colonel-General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defence, left Budapest on Friday.

The defence ministers held talks on issues concerning the two fraternal armies, tasks in the development of defence capabilities in compliance with the requirements of our age, and the further strengthening of cooperation. The Soviet minister of defence visited the air force unit of the People's Army in Papa, and met trainee officers at a rally held at the Lajos Kossuth Military College in Szentendre. The Soviet delegation also visited the Raba Hungarian railway carriage and machine works of Gyor and the Babolna agricultural combine.

At Budapest's Ferihegy Airport the delegation weas seen off by Istvan Horvath, secretary of the HSWP CC, Colonel-General Ferenc Karpati, and members of the Military Council of the Ministry of Defence. Also present was Boris Stukalin, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Hungary.

MARJAI MEETS ROMANIAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

LD220059 Budapest MTI in English 1752 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 21 (MTI) -- Ilie Vaduva, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, visited Budapest May 21st on invitation of Hungarian Minister of Foreign Trade Peter Veress on the occasion of the Budapest International Fair. After visiting the fair they held talks on topical issues of commodity turnover between the two countries and opportunities for advancement. Ilie Vaduva met with deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai. Present at the talks was Nicolae Veres, Romania's ambassador to Hungary.

GASPAR, SZOT DELEGATION VISIT FRG 19-23 MAY

LD232338 Budapest MTI in English 1721 GMT 23 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 23 (MTI) -- A trade union delegation, headed by Sandor Gaspar, president of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Union (SZOT), visited the FRG from May 19 to 23 at the invitation of the Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund (DGB). The leaders of SZOT and DGB informed one another of the political and economic state of their countries, trends in the living and working conditions of working people and the work of trade unions, surveyed and agreed to further develop relations between the Hungarian and West German trade, and exchanged views on the state of and tasks in the European trade union movement. The SZOT delegation returned to Hungary on Saturday.

SPOKESMAN ON CEMA, WALLENBERG, JARUZELSKI PLAN

LD211914 Budapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 21 May 87

["Council of Ministers -- Press Conference -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, May 21 (MTI) -- The Hungarian Council of Ministers met Thursday and, as reported by state secretary Reszo Banyasz, government spokesman, debated and approved the report of the minister of finance on implementation of the 1986 budget and resolved to present it to parliament. At the same time it authorized the minister of finance to submit a report on last year's financial control available to members of parliament.

The Council of Ministers discussed and approved the report on the progress of the comprehensive programme of technological and scientific development of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance members running to the year 2000, Hungarian participation, and future tasks.

Following a briefing on the communique was a press conference where the first question concerned the results of Hungarian participation in the CMEA comprehensive programme. In reply the spokesman stated that the government had reviewed the first year of implementation on the basis of a report by the state office for technical development. It concluded that within the framework of organizing implementation 137 multilateral cooperation agreements had been signed. Compared to former practice within the CEMA operations had speeded up but the conclusion of primate law contracts aimed at solving concrete development tasks was still progressing slowly. New forms of cooperation such as organization of joint work through direct company or inter-institutional relations was not operating smoothly. The Council of Ministers considered it desirable that during the course of implementing further tasks and in further negotiations related to the comprehensive programme the Hungarian authorities should give increased attention to accelerating the conclusions of primate law contracts, to developing the required system of economic and financial means, and to a more circumspect adaptation and utilization of the scientific and technological achievements of the socialist countries.

A staff member from MTI's foreign language news service asked the government spokesman to comment on the news item broadcast on May 16th by British radio which alleged that an editor of the daily "MAGYAR HIRLAP" was dismissed from his job through disciplinary proceedings for saying that the Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg fell victim to the cult of the personality. The reply was as follows:

"I sincerely regret that this is not the first time that the Hungarian language broadcast of the BBC, which traditionally devotes a great deal of care to authenticity, has considered a ridiculous pseudo-news item to be credible. Since the paper in question, "MAGYAR HIRLAP' is also the semi-official paper of the government I consider it my obligation to give clear information on the reports: Let us look at the facts:

First of all: There were no disciplinary proceedings initiated against anyone at "MAGYAR HIRLAP" and therefore could not have been followed by an dismissal.

Secondly: The entire Hungarian society holds the bravery and militant humanism of the Swedish diplomat who saved thousands of Hungarian lives, in sincere high esteem.

Thirdly: We are happy that a statue in Budapest retains the memory of Raoul Wallenberg for future generations. That is my comment."

In reply to other questions the government spokesman reiterated that the April session of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the government meeting which was discussed at an earlier spokesman's briefing, approved only the general principles for elaborating the detailed regulations of the tax reform. Professional work with extensive inclusion of finance an economics experts is currently underway, and leading bodies of social organizations and scientific institutions are preparing their invited opinions. The Central Committee and the government are to take positions on the further direction of the work.

On the threshold of the holiday season the spokesman said that in Hungary 1.4 million people a year participate in organized holidays in various company, trade union or institution-owned holiday homes. Last year 1,500 million forints were spent on holidays, 100 million forints more than had been planned. It is expected that this year the situation will be similar.

Finally, the spokesman replied to a question put by the Budapest correspondent of the PAP Polish news agency. The question concerned Hungary's reception of the Jaruzelski plan.

"I would like to say that we were most interested to receive the proposal of the People's Republic of Poland which recommends measures for chances of reducing military confrontation in certain countries in Europe. We have intensively studied the concepts, all the more so since its sphere of validity would cover this country's area. When speaking of the proposal, I would first of all stress that it is an organic part of the sweeping initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries aimed at promoting disarmament in Europe, regarding both nuclear and conventional weapons. When examining the elements of content within the plan it can be felt that it is permeated with a political will aimed at peaceful accord. The proposals presented are based on the concept that agreement is possible only with recognition of and consideration for the just security demands and interests of both sides. The proposals are intended to serve the evolvement of a balance of power on the lowest possible level of armament through withdrawal of nuclear and particularly hazardous offensive conventional weapons, and through the new security and confidence building measures recommended, which are an advance on those set down in the Stockholm document. Practical operation of the deep-reaching concept of good intent would be complemented and assisted by a reliable verification and consultative system which would include national and international means. Political figures and experts are studying the Jaruzelski plan with a great deal of interest and attention in East and West alike. Hungary, in so far as is possible, is taking its share in this process of thinking, and is endeavouring to contribute to the soonest possible success of disarmament efforts. Thank you."

BRIEFS

NEW JOINT AUSTRIAN ENTERPRISE -- Following several years of constantly increasing cooperation, it was decided to establish an Austrian-Hungarian enterprise named Henkel Budapest Chemical Enterprises LTD. The protocol on the establishment of the new enterprise was signed in the Forum Hotel in Budapest on 12 May by the heads of the following enterprises: Franz Kafka of Henkel Austria, Zsigmond Lednyicky of the Food and Chemical Products Trade Enterprise, Laszlo Toth of Konsumex, and Dr Eva Kurucz of the Vegetal Oil and Detergent Manufacturing Enterprise. Also present at the event were Domestic Trade Minister Dr Zoltan Juhar and Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Imre Dunai, as well as heads of other ministries. [Excerpts] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 13 May 87 p 4 AU]

WARSAW, REPORTER PROTEST U.S. LIMITS ON BLOC PRESS

Curb Holds 'No Justification'

LD241735 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 May 87

[Text] The U.S. State Department has informed diplomatic offices of the socialist countries in Washington of the removal of official press identity cards from all correspondents of these countries. This identity card is a special kind of document since it is both a personal and professional form of identification entitling correspondents to conduct interviews and talks and to collect press information. At the same time, the amount of time for using official press documentation in the State Department building is to be restricted. The decision concerning the restrictions on journalists from socialist countries seriously hinders their work and has no justification.

Broniarek: 'Humiliating' Move

LD251606 Warsaw PAP in English 1450 GMT 25 May 87

["Journalists from Socialist Countries Humiliated" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Washington, Warsaw May 25 -- Making reference to the U.S. State Department's move which deprived all correspondents from the socialist countries of their official press cards, PAP correspondent in Washington Jerzy Gorski said that making it obligatory for those journalists to queue up at the State Department's reception desk in the crowded reception hall and then taking them under escort to the daily press conferences is humiliating and has little to do with the decisions embodied in the CSCE Final Act and concerning facilitating journalists' job.

What is more, the decision lacks justification, he said "I do not remember, within the last several years, the press spokesman for the White House or for the Department of State to complain about the behaviour of journalists from the socialist countries accredited to the U.S. which would justify the introduction of such restrictions and impediments in their work," Gorski added.

In Washington, the move has been regarded as a discriminatory regulation, incompatible with press customs observed in the U.S. capital so far and with the Helsinki Final Act, TRYBUNA LUDU's correspondent Zygmunt Broniarek said. He also said the decision is aimed to negatively distinguish correspondents from the Warsaw Treaty member states from all the others, and added that the move can hardly contribute to the improvement of international climate particularly on the West-East line. Also, it is an illustration of how some American circles really regard the matter of "free transfer of information" which is their banner slogan, said Broniarek.

U.S. SENATOR KENNEDY, FAMILY VISIT OFFICIALS

Meets With Czyrek, Malinowski

LD221908 Warsaw PAP in English 1740 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 22 -- U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy arrived in Poland today at the invitation from the Polish Sejm (parliament).

Kennedy was received by Jozef Czyrek, Political Bureau member and PUWP CC secretary, chairman of the Sejm Committee for Foreign Affairs. The talk focused on current problems of East-West relations and prospects for Polish-American relations.

Next Kennedy was received by Roman Malinowski, Sejm speaker, with whom he discussed the role of parliaments of both countries in the development of Polish-American relations.

The programme of the visit envisages more meetings with representatives of the Polish authorities. The senator is accompanied by some dozen members of his family.

Addresses Affairs Institute

LD232254 Warsaw PAP in English 1535 GMT 23 May 87

[By Leszek Kubiak; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Warsaw, May 23 -- Senator Edward Kennedy, now in Poland, delivered a lecture on international relations at the Warsaw Institute of International Affairs, May 23. Said he among other things: Poland is far from America, but close to America's heart. In an era when so many only ask what will work, you people have had the strength to ask what is right.

"Relations between Poles and Americans will always be close -- because in the truest sense we are relatives, part of the same family. Now I believe we could be at the beginning of a new era of measured progress.

"For the first time in a long time, real progress can be made in reducing the level of potentially catastrophic conflict in Europe, where your nation stands on the front lines of great power confrontation. It is time for the United States, the Soviet Union, and their allies to withdraw all intermediate nuclear forces on this continent. Not since the nuclear age burst upon us in the fireball of Hiroshima have we had such a chance to reduce the total size of the world's nuclear arsenal. Let us take this historic step back from the brink of a third and last world war that could end human history itself.

As we lessen the nuclear threat, we must right the conventional imbalance. The four-point initiative announced by your government on May 8th can be an important breakthrough. But the first point in that programme -- the disengagement of battlefield nulear arms -- must be pursued in concert with the second point -- the reduction of conventional weapons and forces.

"We should work to achieve large, proportional, and verifiable cutbacks in the ground forces of both superpowers. Second, the Soviet Union and the United States should agree to pull back their ground forces to positions equidistant in time from the potential front. Third, we should ban all manufacture and storage of chemical weapons. Finally, and here your government is exactly on point with our suggestions, we must make our initial progress part of an on-going process of confidence-building -- where we search constantly together for new and more far-reaching areas of agreement."

"Perhaps now, by working with one another and building a structure of stability in central Europe, it will be possible to make the world safe for human survival -- and at long last to make Poland safe for the Polish.

"Our second challenge -- and opportunity -- is to build closer economc relations -- to return to the policy of Polish-American economic cooperation.

"With the present situation in Poland, and the recent end of American sanctions, the United States can and should do more to help Poland help itself to become more prosperous.

"The general amnesty of last September provided a basis for the improvement in bilateral relations.

"Today there seem to be new possibilities -- here, and for all the peoples of Eastern Europe. There is a new realism in Moscow. General Secretary Gorbachev has said: "Democracy is like air. People must have it to live". Americans do not disdain glasnost: We welcome it" said Senator Kennedy. After the lecture, the senator answered a couple of questions put to him by the audience. In one of his answers Senator Kennedy said:

"I think we are at particularly significant moment...Europe and Poland are on the front burner of American discussion, within the debate about INF. It is on the front burner because of the critical economic challengers which exist in Poland. And the United States through the Paris group, INF and with direct investment is looking now to see whether the reconciliation that is taking place in Poland today is something which is imposed from top down or whether it is something that is general reconciliation that includes all of the various elements of the Polish society: the workers, the intelligentsia, as well as the government.

"Poland is a signatory to the Helsinki accords and with the evidence of new openness, there is increasing awareness of this position".

On the Gorbachev's initiative "I am very hopeful that progress will be made in the three different baskets of negotiations that are taking place in Geneva. There is another area of arms control which I think we could've probably seen successful negotiations and that is on the comprehensive test ban. I believe we have excellent prospects for the INF. I would hope that the general statement that was made by the general secretary about elimination of even the short-range missiles was a positive one. I have been convinced after my meetings with General Secretary Gorbachev that there were important opportunities for important progess in the areas of arms control. And I hope that they will be achieved even in the last months of this administration".

Senator Kennedy also answered other questions, as well, in one of his answers he pronounced himself in favour of the SDI research programme, but against the militarization of outer space.

Views Policies With Orzechowski

LD232301 Warsaw PAP in English 1805 GMT 23 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 23 -- On his second day in Poland today, Senator Edward Kennedy read a lecture to the Polish Institute of International Affairs (PISM) and was received by Defence Minister Florian Siwicki and Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski.

Disarmament was the topic of his talks with the defence minister, and covered also the recent Polish initiative aiming to reduce nuclear and conventional armaments in Europe, proposed by Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Kennedy's meeting with Orzechowski touched on the key issues of the Polish foreign policy and international politics and the Polish-American relations.

Kennedy was hosted to luncheon by Speaker of the Parliament Roman Malinowski.

Much of his address to the Polish Institute of International Affaires, which focused on disarmament and international security, was devoted to the American-Polish relations.

Kennedy and family members accompanying him laid wreaths at the monuments to the heroes of Warsaw and Jewish ghetto heroes, commemorating Warsaw's freedom fighters of World War II.

Attends Gdansk Mass With Walesa

LD241057 Hamburg DPA in German 1026 GMT 24 May 87

[Text] Gdansk (DPA) -- Chants for the banned trade union Solidarity and ringing applause today accompanied U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy in Gdansk. At the airport, former Solidarity leader Lech Walesa and priest Henryk Jankowski welcomed the senator, who travelled from Warsaw in a chartered aircraft with two former leading members of the union, Adam Michnik and Zbigniew Bujak, and 13 members of his family.

Kennedy said it was an honor for him to get to know Walesa. Together with the members of the Kennedy clan who had come to Poland, Walesa and the other Solidarity leaders drove in a bus hired from a state-owned firm to the memorial to the victims of the workers' unrest in 1970 in front of the gates of the Lenin shipyard. There the senator laid a bouquet of flowers to the applause of approximately 100 people. Several members of the Kennedy family were wearing Solidarity badges.

In St Brygida's Church, the senator was welcomed by about 2,000 people with Solidarity chants and rhythmic applause. Over 5,000 people participated in the mass in the packed church. Kennedy stood next to Walesa and his wife Danuta. When the crowd began a patriotic hymn, several members of the Kennedy clan joined in raising their hands in a V for victory sign. Workers in working clothes with Solidarity flags stood around the altar. After the service, a dinner for 25 people with Walesa and other Solidarity leaders was planned.

BRZEZINSKI PAYS 'PRIVATE VISIT' 16-22 MAY

LD230958 Warsaw PAP in English 2113 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 22 -- Zbigniew Brzezinski, professor at Columbia University and former presidential national security advisor paid a private visit to Poland between May 16-22.

The well known American politologist was received by the Chairman of the Sejm Foreign Affairs Committee, Political Bureau Member of PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek, Vice-Premier Zdzislaw Sadowski and Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski. During the talks the participants discussed a number of problems related to international affairs, disarmament and Poland's development.

JARUZELSKI, FRG'S BAHR REVIEW DISARMAMENT PLAN

LD241820 Warsaw PAP in English 1736 GMT 24 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 24: Wojciech Jaruzelski today received Egon Bahr, a member of the SPD Presidium, who has been visiting Poland. The talk concerned mainly the Polish plan to reduce armaments and enhance confidence in Central Europe.

Egon Bahr, who is a leading SPD specialist in arms control and disarmament policies, showed particular interest in basic political and military assumptions of the Polish proposal which envisages the linking of nuclear and conventional arms cuts. Much attention was paid to the question of shaping military doctrines so as to enable them to be mutually recognized as exclusively defensive. The talk was of a matter-of-fact and constructive character.

SOLIDARITY, CHILEAN TRADE UNION ISSUE STATEMENT

AU231813 Paris AFP in English 1807 GMT 23 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 23 (AFP) -- The banned Polish union, Solidarity, and Chile's United Trade Union Movement (MSU), Saturday issued a joint statement calling for the "right to establish unions independent of political parties and the state".

In talks between Zbigniew Bujak, a former underground leader of Solidarity, and Humberto Toro Vega, the MSU president, the two unions underlined similarities between Poland and Chile, "where the regimes persecute all independent activity and are responsible for the sharp economic crises."

The unions, which are both banned in their own countries, called for democratic changes, with wider participation in the decision-making process. This would ensure both economic and political progress, they said.

JARUZELSKI SEES CSSR'S VACLAVIK BEFORE DEPARTURE

LD212342 Warsaw PAP in English 1915 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 21 -- Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski received today Czechoslovakia's Minister of National Defence Gen. Milan Vaclavik, head of a delegation of the Czechoslovak People's Army who paid an official friendly visit to Poland between May 18 and 21. In a cordial, friendly talk, also attended by Gen. Jozef Baryla and Gen. Florian Siwicki, the sides discussed problems of further consolidation of the Polich-Czechoslovak friendship and cooperation and also of the brotherhood-in-arms between both countries' armies within the socialist defence alliance -- the Warsaw Treaty.

Jaruzelski decorated Vaclavik with the commandery with the Star of the Order of Merit of the Polish People's Republic bestowed by the Council of State in recognition of the latter's personal contribution to the consolidation of the brotherhood-in-arms and development of cooperation between the armies concerned. [sentenced as received]

The Czechoslovak delegation held talks at the Polish Ministry of National Defence.

AFGHANISTAN'S WAKIL MEETS ORZECHOWSKI ON TRIP

Holds Talks With Orzechowski

LD220033 Warsaw PAP in English 2143 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 21 -- Thursday was the second day of the official visit to Poland by Foreign Minister of Afghanistan Abdol Wakil.

Today, the foreign ministers of Poland and Afghanistan, Marian Orzechowski and Abdol Wakil, chaired plenary talks of the delegations of the two countries. Prior to the talks a meeting of the two ministers took place. The two reviewed Polish-Afghan relations and discussed international issues. Minister Orzechowski briefed his guest on the situation in Poland, the activity of the PUWP and the Polish Government aiming to consolidate the socialist state and improve economic situation. Minister Wakil informed the Polish side about transformations currently taking place in Afghanistan, about the policy of national reconciliation and actions in defence of the revolution, independence and national sovereignty. The ministers signed a government programme of cultural cooperation in 1987-1988 as well as a protocol on cooperation between the foreign ministries of Poland and Afghanistan.

Head of the Afghan diplomacy met today with jouralists. He told them that the historical, nearly 60-year-old tradition of mutual relations had been established in accordance with the expectations of both countries and nations and had never been severed under the impact of unfavourable circumstances. After the victory of the April Revolution in Afghanistan, mutual relations have entered a qualitatively new stage -- they have become consolidated as evidenced by numerous visits of government and party representatives in both countries. Undoubtedly, my visits to Poland will serve the further consolidation of the friendly ties of cooperation, Minster Wakil said. While replying to a question by PAP reporter Minister Wakil devoted much attention to discussing his country's internal situation. He referred in his answer to the statement made on the subject by Mikhail Gorbachev in his interview for the Italian "UNITA" daily, and pointed out that the Soviet leader was right to emphasize in that statement the strictly internal nature of the Afghan problem. Gorbachev's explanation shows that the problem of Afghanistan lies exclusively in the hands of Afghan people and it is being solved in keeping with the policy of national reconciliation, he stressed.

As far as the situation around Afghanistan is concerned, Minister Wakil said, a solution to it should be found during direct talks in Geneva under the aegis of the U.N. secretary-general. We are optimists because we are seeking peace and a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan.

In the evening, Marian Orzechowski gave a dinner in honour of the Afghan guest. During the dinner both ministers delivered speeches.

Orzechowski Toast

LD212048 Warsaw PAP in English 1905 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 21 -- Taking the floor at dinner given for Minister Abdol Wakil, Min. Orzechowski said I.A.:

Your visit is an important event in the relations between the Polish People's Republic and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], an expression of the friendship and cooperation linking our countries and nations. Our relations have many-year and rich traditions. This coming November will mark the 60th anniversary of the conclusion of the Treaty of Friendship between our countries.

Attentively and with support we treat the struggle of the people of Afghanistan in the defence of the April Revolution. We lend support to the constructive initiatives of the DRA's authorities aiming at reaching national reconciliation, stopping the bloodshed, political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. The current international situation is still tense and complicated. The arms race continues unabated and is unabated and is entering a new, more perilous and costly technological stage.

We are concerned over the U.S. Administration's arrogance, its tendency towards solving international problems in an arbitrary manner, contrary to the interests of international community. Against this background, we welcome the progress in the Soviet-american negotiations on reduction of armaments in Europe with a moderate optimism. Each initiative serving to perserve peace enjoys Poland's support.

Together with allies, we are bringing contribution to the cause of detente and international cooperation. The latest evidence of this has been borne by the Polish plan for reducing armaments and enhancing confidence in the enlarged zone of central Europe.

With satisfaction we note progress in mutual relations. At the same time, we realize there are still large possibilities for developing these relations in the interest of our states and nations. We come out in favour of a systematic increasing of political dialogue, looking for possibilities of elevating trade exchanges and economic cooperation on to a higher level, and intensification of contacts in all domains.

I rest convinced that our talks, conducted in the spirit in mutual understanding and unity of views will contribute to the realization of these intentions, will strengthen friendship between our nations and become an important factor in consolidating peace and strengthening the forces of progress and socialism in the world.

CZYREK, AL-ASAD DISCUSS MIDDLE EAST PEACE, RELATIONS

LD202100 Warsaw PAP in English 0602 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Damascus, May 19 -- President of the Syrian Arab Republic and Secretary-General of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party Hafiz al-Asad received here today Political Bureau Member and PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek.

Czyrek conveyed to Hafiz al-Asad a message from PUWP CC First Secretary and President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski. Next, he briefed the Syrian president on the implementation of the line of socialist renewal and national agreement and on Poland's international activity. He also presented the assumptions of Wojciech Jaruzelski's plan on disarmament and increasing confidence in central Europe. The two men stressed Poland's firm standpoint on the conflict in the Middle East with full support being given to the Soviet proposal to convoke an international Middle East peace conference.

Discussing those problems, Czyrek stressed Syria's particular role both in efforts striving for establishing a just and lasting peace in Middle East and in the whole political fabric of this region. He also expressed support for President Al-Asad's initiative to convoke an international conference on terrorism, within the framework of the United Nations.

The sides highly assessed the state of Polish-Syrian relations. President Al-Asad conveyed words of respect and cordial greetings for Wojciech Jaruzelski.

COMMUNIQUE OUTLINES THAI FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

LD171752 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 17 May 87

["Communique After Sitti Sawetsila's Visit -- (Abridged)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, May 17 -- Invited by Minister of Foreign Affairs of People's Poland Marian Orzechowski, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand Sitti Sawetsila paid an official visit to this country on May 14-17, this year. The Thai guest was received by President of the Polish Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner.

The sides positively evaluated the development of Polish-Thai relations over the 15 years since their establishment, especially the progress in intergovernment contacts, in cultural, scientific, and technological exchange, and in tourism. Both delegations expressed the conviction that the state and scope of economic exchange is not fully adequate to the possibilities of both sides. Upgrading the economic cooperation, with an active share of Thai private sector, requires concerted efforts of both partners. Both sides confirmed willingness to intensify scientific-technological exchange and, for this purpose, contracting respective agreements.

It was noted with satisfaction that Polish and Thai stands on a number of international problems vital for mankind are convergent. The ministers expressed concern over the prolonged tension in the world, the nuclear and conventional arms race and the threat of militarization of outer space. The sides spoke in favour of active cooperation of both states for the cause of consolidation of peace and international security.

Both sides expressed satisfaction over the course of the visit and recognized it as a vital contribution to the process of deepening of mutual understanding and development of friendly Polish-Thai relations.

Polish Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner conveyed an invitation for Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand Prem Tinsulanon to pay an official visit to Poland.

Minister Sitthi Sawetsila invited Minister Orzechowski to pay an official visit to Thailand. The invitation was received with satisfaction.

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE OPENS FOURTH PLENUM

Sessions Begin 22 May

LD220917 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 22 May 87

[Correspondent Henryk Walczak report]

[Text] We are reporting from the House of Culture at the Ursus Engineering Works. It is here that the 2-day proceedings of the Fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum are to take place. The subject matter of the 2-day proceedings is summed up in the slogan: "For increasing the role of the basic party organizations in the sociopolitical and economic life of People's Poland." The slogan can be seen above the presidium here in the proceedings chamber. Representatives of the central party authorities, members and candidate members of the Politburo, and secretaries of the party Central Committee have taken their seats in the presidium.

A moment ago the fourth plenum was opened by Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary.

The guests invited to attend the proceedings of the fourth plenum include 150 secretaries of basic party organizations and representatives of employees' self-managements, trade unions, as well as social and political organizations.

A basic party organization represents a fundamental cell of the party. This entry is found in the PZPR rules. Consequently it would be difficult to overestimate the importance of the issues today's Central Committee plenum is to discuss. Its significance is also shown by the mode of preparation that has never been used before. The discussion of the theses for the fourth plenum lasted 6 months in basic party organizations. Their title -- "For increasing the role of basic party organizations in the sociopolitical and economic life of the country" -- was an invitation from the party leadership for a universal discussion with the party base. What has to be done? What needs to be changed? What are the obstacles? The open nature of the numerous questions in the theses prompted the members not only to draw conclusions but also to make a thorough evaluation of the work of every basic party organization.

Let us add that the Fourth Central Committee Plenum was also preceded by scientific conferences and opinion polls held among nearly 3,000 basic party organization first secretaries. The idea of the fourth plenum originates directly from the programmatic maxim of the 10th party congress which noted the need to move to a new stage in party reconstruction. And, of course, it is obvious that that kind of reconstruction must first and foremost occur in the basic party organizations that constitute the party's most important cells and the most important, direct and widest front of its work.

Delegates View Party Work

LD222248 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1204 GMT 22 May 87

[Correspondent Henryk Walczak report]

[Text] Hello again, ladies and gentlemen. After a Politburo report delivered by Jozef Baryla, a discussion has started at the fourth plenum. The first speaker was Henryk Pruchniewski, Central Committee member and employee of the Metalplast works in Zamosc. He spoke about the problems of basic party organizations (POP). We look with alarm, said the speaker, at the sluggishness in the conduct of the job review at workplaces. So far the struggle against the manifestations of social pathology has been more reminiscent of tilting at windmills. This and that is being done in this area but the results are paltry.

Forty-three POP's operate at Ursus, said (Andrzej Kolodziejczyk), first secretary of the party Factory Committee at the Ursus Engineering Works, where the fourth plenum is taking place. The factory committee attaches special importance to strengthening and raising the standing of POP's. The principle of this work is to achieve agreement between what we say and what we do. Further on, he drew attention to the process of the party's aging. Too little attention is devoted in our work to young people. After all, young people reinforcing our ranks are supposed to replace us in the first line of the ideological front.

Michal Tarczynski, Central Committee member and private farmer from the village of (Zlobizna), in Opole Voivodship, said: Our greatest weakness is a lack of offensive tactics. There is a need to raise the standing of party organizations in the face of the introduction of the second phase of the economic reform. A fundamental obstacle is the cadres policy. The excess of discussions and sessions does not further work efficiency; quite the contrary, it means fear of active work. Agriculture has shown in the last few years it is probably the most mobile sector of the economy. No one had to be persuaded to favor agricultural reform. There are no work-free Saturdays in agriculture; instead, there is common sense. Since we have coped with the reform in the countryside, concluded Michal Tarczynski, industry will also cope with it.

The next speaker was Slawomir Tabkowski, Central Committee member and editor-in-chief of GAZETA KRAKOWSKA, who spoke about, among other things, activeness and responsibilities of party members and about the need for effective action under new conditions. At the same time he emphasized that among party members there was still too much passivity, as well as lack of understanding of the ideas and principles of the economic reform, the principle of self-government or, for example, the role of PRON. The connection between the activeness of the POP's and the attitude of party echelons toward them, Slawomir Tabkowski continued, is obvious. If it is a partner-like attitude then the organizations obviously work better; however, things are often not like that. He also emphasized the need to strengthen and modernize ideological work in the party, as well as the information and propaganda activities of the mass media.

Witoslawa (Giedrojc), first secretary of the party organization at the Silesian Children's Rehabilitation Center, stated in her speech, among other things, that one of the weaknesses in party organizations' work is the incomplete implementation of the principles of personnel policy.

The position of the POP at the work enterprise is largely determined on how much the opinion of the party organization counts. Witoslawa (Giedrojc) devoted much time in her speech to issues connected with evaluating employees' professional, social, and political attitudes.

Marian (Pruszkowski), first secretary of the party organization at Lenin shipyard's Hull Department, presented the work of the party organization at the department and problems arising from its work, including those concerning personnel policy and practical implementation of the principles of economic reform. In his speech, he emphasized the need to elaborate a new model of activity for party organizations that would promote both strengthening the organizations' position at work enterprises and strengthening the party program's unity and its guiding and leading role.

Audit Chairman Delivers Report

LD222136 Warsaw PAP in English 1509 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 22 -- PUWP CC Political Bureau member, Chairman of the PUWP Central Control-and-Audit Commission, Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak took the floor during the plenary discussion.

Mokrzyszczak presented results of control in 2,700 basic party organizations which was aimed to obtain information the state and problems of their work and on possibilities to raise the level of this work. The controls proved that in order to strengthen the rank of basic party cells in their milieus, it is necessary to increase their activeness in solving problems of working crews or local communities.

First Day's Sessions End

LD222317 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 22 May 87

[Excerpts] The first day of the fourth plenum of the PZPR Central Committee has ended at the House of Culture at the Ursus Engineering Works. [passage omitted]

The discussion at the fourth plenum will resume tomorrow morning.

WOZNIAK CHAIRS 'LIVELY DISCUSSION' ON REFORM

LD220935 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] The party Central Committee Commission on Economic Policy, Economic Reform, and Workers Self-Management discussed the main points of the second stage of the reform today. [PZPR Politburo Member] Marian Wozniak chaired the meeting. In a lively discussion introduced by Deputy Premier Zdzislaw Sadowski, the objectives of the second stage, such as stimulating enterprise and innovation, were emphasized.

However, there was no agreement on particular solutions, for example the sale of shares by enterprises to individuals. Opinion was also divided on the choice of options on the taxation of enterprises and citizens. It was stated that the idea of the reforms second stage has been included among the main points.

However, some speakers criticized the extensive document for not being sufficiently clear and comprehensible to everybody. The commission will prepare its stand in a month, in which both the views of its members and the discussion on the main points in the whole party will be included.

PRON CONGRESS ADOPTS 'PROGRAMMATIC DECLARATION'

LD141957 Warsaw PAP in English 1837 GMT 14 May 87

["PRON Programmatic Declaration -- (Excerpts)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, May 14 -- Poland and Poles are faced with a historical task, says the programmatic declaration of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] adopted by the PRON Second Congress last week. We have to take a worthy place in the world competition for meeting the challenges of the future. Today, the principal national interest dictates the necessity of such an organization of the collective life as to permit the country to move forward faster, liquidate backwardness, face up to the civilizational challenges of the 21st century. Searcing for such a road of development, we must take advantage of the rich national traditions and achievements of the more than forty years of socialism building in our country and experiences of other countries.

Around those needs we want to implement agreement today. We treat it as a process and not as a single act of universal agreement that would artificially blur differences in Poles' views. There can be no return to slogans falsifying reality. Let us work together for:

-- Constant development and deepening of democracy, in line with aspirations of working people to participate in decision making in public affairs and influence the exercise of power. This requires consistent overcoming of centralist-bureaucratic tendencies and manifestations and participation of all citizens in joint responsibility for the state.

-- Creating ever better legal and political conditions permitting to reveal and reconcile differeing interests of individual strata of the socialist society.

-- Rational restructuring of the national economy, creation of conditions for honest and purposeful work, and for just distribution of the effects of this work (according to work input) without waste.

-- Creating conditions serving the protection of physical, moral health and development of the nation's culture, ensuring proper conditions for children's life and development, combating social ills.

-- Radical change in the attitude to natural environment.

-- Strengthening of peace and Poland's position in the world, care for her defence potential and security.

We forward the idea of "agreement order" on the most important issues for national existence. The point is to make the agreements arrived at by the participants in the dialogue exert influence on decisions important for the country, its regions, all citizens or a given social community.

We wish for PRON to become a great union of organized and nonorganized forces, aiming towards renewal of national life through reforming the state and economy and transformating civic stands. We also wish for our movement to play a role of a force of social pressure accelerating and coshaping the process of changes. Implementing these goals, we follow the socialist road. We are convinced that this is the only road for Poland. On this road, we have created for Poland guarantees of security, independence and the inviolability of post-war borders. The Polish-Soviet alliance and Poland's affiliation to the great community of socialist states is the foundation of those guarantees. Significant reforms undertaken in the Soviet Union and other socialist states strengthen our conviction that we are following the right road and that future belongs to socialism.

The guarantee of the socialist development of Poland and Polish reason of state is the partner alliance of the PUWP, the Democratic Party and the United Peasant Party, their cooperation with associations of lay Catholics and Christians of other denominations. We continue to remain the broadest plane for cooperation of political forces. We will coshape the state's cadre policy, by recommending the best for responsible posts. We consider as our special duty to put forward candidacies of citizens with no party affiliation.

We will strengthen PRON as a factor which reflects, expresses and shapes public opinion. Our ambition is to have influence on how Poland is ruled as well as on civic stands. We speak in favour of constructive cooperation between the state and the State Catholic Church, with other churches and religious unions.

With respect to state administration bodies, we should have the right to put forward initiatives and postulates and inspection powers to a degree identical with other links of the social inspection system.

SEJM TO HOLD 20TH SESSION 27 MAY; AGENDA DETAILS

LD161648 Warsaw PAP in English 1614 GMT 16 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 16 -- The Sejm presidium resolved to hold the 20th session of the Sejm (Polish parliament) on May 27. The session will start at 9:00 hrs. The agenda of the session will cover:

-- the first reading of the Sejm draft of the bill on ombudsman,

-- the first reading of the government draft of the bill on centres for innovations and applications,

-- deputies' question time,

-- personal changes in the composition of Sejm committees.

CPSU GENERAL SECRETARY GORBACHEV PAYS VISIT

Welcomed by Ceausescu

AU251004 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0855 GMT 25 May 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, May 25, 1987 -- Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, arrived in Bucharest, on May 25, on an official visit of friendship, as guest of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

A moment of outstanding importance in the history of the Romanian-Soviet relations, the visit is an expression of the traditional links established between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and highlights the common wish to expand and deepen these relations, relying upon friendship, militant solidarity, esteem and confidence, in the interests of accomplishing their aspirations after peace, progress and welfare.

The whole Romanian people welcomes with satisfaction the meeting between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Mikhail Gorbachev, an important manifestation of the Romanian-Soviet friendship and collaboration, of the cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples, for mutual benefit, to the benefit of the cause of socialism, progress and triumph of peace in the world.

These feelings of friendship and esteem have found mirroring in the enthusiastic, warm atmosphere with which the citizens of the Romanian capital welcomed the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union right from the moment of his arrival at the international airport of Otopeni, where the official welcoming ceremony took place, which was on live cast over the radio and television stations.

The official aircraft landed at 11:25.

On getting off the plane, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev and Comrade Raisa Gorbachev were welcomed cordially by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu welcomed Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev to Romania. The two party leaders most warmly shook hands.

In turn, Comrade Elena Ceusescu and Comrade Raisa Gorbachev most friendly greeted each other.

Together with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, members and alternate members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, secretaries of the CC of the RCP, members of the CC of the RCP, of the State Council and of the governments, heads of mass and public organizations, generals and other officials were present at the airport.

Romania's ambassador in Moscow, Ion M. Nicolae, and the ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest, Y.M. Tyazhelnikov, were present.

The arrival ceremony continued with the presentation of the report by the commander of the military guard lined up at the airport. The state anthems of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and of the Socialist Republic of Romania were played, while a 21-gun-salvo salute was fired.

Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Mikhail Gorbachev reviewed the guard of honour.

The introduction of the welcoming Romanian officials followed.

A group of Young Pioneers welcomed Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Mikhail Gorbachev, Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Comrade Raisa Gorbachev, presenting them with bunches of flowers.

The members of the USSR Embassy in Bucharest extended a warm manifestation to the two party leaders, to Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Comrade Raisa Gorbachev. Soviet Young Pioneers gave them bunches of flowers.

A large number of working people were at the airport. They were carrying the portraits of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, enthusiastically applauding, cheering at length for the development of the Romanian-Soviet friendship and collaboration. People were shouting "Ceausescu-Gorbachev".

In that enthusiastic atmosphere, the two party leaders mounted in an open car escorted by a motorcade, making for the official residence assigned to the distinguished guest. The same warm, festive atmosphere prevailed all along the route. Thousands of working people in the big thoroughfares of the capital most warmly greeted with feelings of joy Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev.

Cheers and ovations accompanied the passing of the official file of cars through Scinteia Square and the Victoria Square.

Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Mikhail Gorbachev, Comrades Elena Ceausescu and Raisa Gorbachev walked through the Victoria Square, warmly greeted by the thousands of Bucharesters.

In the final of those rousing moments, Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Mikhail Gorbachev, Comrades Elena Ceausescu and Raisa Gorbachev were invited to join in the hora (dance) of friendship danced in Victoria Square, a symbol of the feelings the Romanian and Soviet peoples nurture for each other.

Up to the residence assigned to the distinguished guest, a large number of citizens of the capital welcomed with choice feelings Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Mikhail Gorbachev.

The two party leaders most warmly answered the manifestations of the capital residents, an expression of the traditional hospitality of the Romanian people, of the firm belief that the current Romanian-Soviet summit dialogue would give new dimensions to the friendship and collaboration between Romania and the Soviet Union, would account for an important contribution to the triumph of the grand cause of socialism and peace in the world.

At the residence assigned to the distinguished guests for their stay in the capital, Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Mikhail Gorbachev, Comrades Elena Ceausescu and Raisa Gorbachev conversed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Drives Through Bucharest

AU251059 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1000 GMT on 25 May carries a 14-minute report, with recorded portions, on Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Bucharest.

After reporting on the guest's arrival, the announcer describes the route followed by the two party leaders from the airport to Gorbachev's official residence. According to the announcer, the buildings along this route are adorned with the flags of the two countries and the streets are lined with "thousands of enthusiastic Bucharest residents carrying placards with wishes for the Romanian-Soviet friendship."

Driving in an open car, Ceausescu and Gorbachev are reported to "wave friendlily" to the Bucharest inhabitants, who are chanting "Ceausescu-Gorbachev." The announcer adds that groups of youngsters and Pioneers are performing folk dances in the streets.

According to the announcer, the official motorcade arrives in Victoria Square, where the Romanian and Soviet leaders, together with their wives, are greeted by Pioneers with songs and dances. "Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Mikhail Gorbachev as well as Comrades Elena Ceausescu and Raisa Gorbachev are given flowers and red ties by Pioneers as a token of great regard." The two leaders and their wives are reported to "cross Victoria Square on foot" and mingle with the people. The announcer adds that the Soviet and Romanian leaders are answering the ovations of the young people and joining them in a "symbolic dance of friendship."

The recorded report ends with the motorcade's departing from the square.

Lays Wreaths at Monuments

AU251412 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 25 May 87

[Text] Shortly after his arrival in Bucharest, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU general secretary, and Comrade Raisa Gorbachev laid wreaths at the Memorial to the Heroes of the Struggle for the Freedom of the People and of the Homeland and for Socialism, the Soviet Heroes' Monument, and at V.I. Lenin's Monument in Bucharest.

These ceremonies were attended by A.D. Medvedev, CPSU Central Committee secretary, and the other Soviet officials who accompany the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee on his official friendship visit to Romania.

Also in attendance were Comrades Emil Bobu, Constantin Olteanu, Vasile Milea, Ion Stoian, Dimitrie Ancuta, and Tamara Dobrin, generals, high-ranking officers, and other officials.

Ion M. Nicolae, Romania ambassador in Moscow, Yevgeniy Tyazhelnikov, USSR ambassador in Bucharest, and other embassy members also attended.

Upon arrival, military companies, lined up on plateaus in front of the monuments, presented arms. The national anthems of Romania and of the Soviet Union were played. After the wreath laying a moment of silence was observed.

Many working people from Bucharest enterprises and institutions participated in the ceremonies.

Ceausescu Gives Dinner

AU251930 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1916 GMT 25 May 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25/05/1987 -- Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu gave an official dinner on Monday, May 25, in honour of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and of Comrade Raisa Gorbachev.

Attending were full and alternate members of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee, secretaries of the party Central Committee, members of the CC of the RCP, of the State Council and of the government, executives of mass and public organizations, representatives of Romanian scientific and artistic life.

Present were the officials accompanying Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev on his visit to Romania.

During the dinner, which passed in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship, Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Mikhail Gorbachev proposed toasts.

The conclusion of the toasts, which were followed with keen interest and punctuated with applause, was solemnly marked by the playing of the state anthems of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Ceausescu's Dinner Toast

AU252000 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1856 GMT 25 May 87

["Toast Delivered by Nicolae Ceausescu" at dinner he gave in honor of Mikhail Gorbachev at the Bucharest Palace of the State Council on 25 May]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25/5/1987 -- Distinguished Comrade Gorbachev,

Distinguished comrades,

It gives me great pleasure to warmly greet you also in this format and welcome you to Romania.

Your visit is just another major expression of the Romanian-Soviet friendship and cooperation, of the good relationship between our states, parties and peoples the traditions of which are rich and of old standing. We appreciate the high stage of this relationship firmly founded on full equality, mutual respect and regard, on the noble ideals and principles of socialism -- and wish them to grow more and more as an example of ties between socialist states that work together and cooperate actively for the successful construction of the new system in their countries, for the general cause of socialism and peace. We are convinced that your visit to our country, the talks we started today will go down as a reference moment in the strengthening of the Romanian-Soviet friendship and cooperation.

You will be able to see during your visit how deeply the Romanian society has changed in more than forty years of construction of the new system, the work and achievements of the Romanian people fully engaged in the attainment of the Thirteenth Party Congress targets to take Romania to a new development stage -- that of a medium developed socialist country -- before the end of this decade. We give priority to intensive growth and production modernization on the basis of the latest gains of the revolution in science and technology, and are concerned to raise productivity and improve production quality, and we take action for the new economic mechanism, self-management and economic financial self-administration to be applied firmly. On the basis of a nearly twenty-year experience of the democratic management bodies we created, we further improve their activity so that they may best fulfill their role and attributions in the organization and management of work in the economy, science, culture, in all economic and social fields. Starting from the thesis that socialism is built with the people for the people, we attach a great importance to the development of revolutionary worker democracy, to the broadening and improvement of the democratic framework for the direct participation of the working population, of all people in the governing of society as an essential condition for the construction of the multilaterally developed socialist society and the advancement to communism. In that process we have steadily strengthened the role of the party, being aware that we cannot speak about socialist democracy unless we strengthen the party leadership.

The Romanian people know and appreciate the historic accomplishments of the peoples of the Soviet Union in the construction of the new system, their great achievements in the development of the technical-material base of society, in industry, agriculture, science and technology, in all fields of activity in seventy years since the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution. We also know the Soviet peoples' concerns to fulfill the decisions of the Twenty-seventh Congress of the CPSU and of the party plenary meetings lately, to reorganize Soviet society, to develop democracy and all economic and social areas. It is with interest that we follow the course of that programme and, as neighbours and friends, wish you, dear comrades, ever bigger successes on that road.

In our opinion, the achievements of Romania and of the Soviet Union, of all the countries that build socialism, the efforts that our countries make to best use the benefits of the new system are a factor of utmost importance for the growing might and prestige of socialism worldwide, for its assertion as the only system that really ensures progress and the free, independent development of peoples, welfare and civilization to all world nations.

During the talks we started today, we exchanged views on the development of the Romanian-Soviet ties in the economy, technology, science, culture and other fields of common interest. In consideration of a certain lag behind in the economic exchanges, cooperation in production and production specialization that developed over the years, we take the view that action is required in the coming years to remedy the situation and powerfully develop economic cooperation, in line with the growing potential of the national economies of our countries. It is in this spirit that we assessed the long-term programme of the growth of economic, technical and scientific cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics until the year 2000 as opening good prospects of broadening and diversifying the economic, technical and scientific relationship between our countries, and decided to take steps and give an impulse to the work for its fulfilment. We also think that cooperation for the implementation of C.M.E.A. programmes can develop more so that important problems of economic development in our countries, in all member states be solved with joint efforts. As far as we are concerned, we will do all we can to best use all the possibilities, being convinced that this fully meets our countries' interests to progress, and serves directly the cause of cooperation and peace.

The world situation continues to be particularly grave and complex, chiefly as a result of the continuing nuclear arms race, that increases the danger of a devastating war. This makes it more necessary than ever before that all peoples to [as received] join their forces and cooperate ever more closely to check the dangerous course toward confrontation and war, to impose disarmament, cooperation and peace.

Changes around the world, the nuclear weapons, the vast accumulation of weapons of mass destruction call for a re-thinking, for a new approach to the war and peace questions starting from the fact that, in the present conditions, a war in which nuclear weapons are used is beyond imagination, that such a war will have neither victors nor vanquished and in it the whole mankind will perish. Nuclear weapons cannot bring more security; on the contrary, they add to the insecurity of peoples. To stop the arms race and pass on to disarmament, nuclear first of all, to defend peace and life on earth is the cardinal question of our time.

Romania was and is firmly for the elimination of all nuclear weapons before the end of the century. Starting from its consistent position concerning the necessity of a phased-out de-linked resolution of the disarmament problems, our country supports the proposals for a separate approach to the medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe as a first step to the elimination of all nuclear weapons from this continent, toward their complete liquidation. We also welcome the Soviet proposals regarding the operational-tactical missiles, including their withdrawal from the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the German Democratic Republic, and their destruction. We think that the U.S.A. and, certainly, the NATO countries, should come with a constructive response to these proposals, no longer have reservations and find a way to an undelayed agreement on the withdrawal of nuclear arms from the continent and their complete liquidation.

At the same time we take the view that a firmer passage to conventional arms reductions is required, in the spirit of the understandings we made at the Budapest conference of the Warsaw Treaty socialist countries. On the basis of a national referendum, Romania unilaterally cut its arms, troops and military spending by five per cent, effective last year, in evidence of its firm determination to take action with all its forces for disarmament, detente and peace.

By cooperating more closely, the European countries can and must play a more important role in the struggle for disarmament, for security, confidence-building and cooperation in Europe and worldwide. In this spirit, we think that all should be done for the Vienna meeting to end with the best possible results, paving the way for real progress in disarmament, confidence-building and cooperation of our continent.

As part of the actions for the strengthening of security and cooperation in Europe, Romania has campaigned consistently for the Balkans to become a zone of peace and cooperation free of nuclear and chemical weapons. We support the proposals for the creation of such zones in central and northern Europe, and elsewhere in the world.

Under the present circumstances, we are of the opinion that firmer action is needed to rule out the threat and use of force from international relations, to settle all conflicts and disputes between states only peacefully, by way of negotiations held in a spirit of full equality, of respect for each people's right to develop in freedom and independence.

Our country campaigns consistently for a global settlement of the underdevelopment problems -- including the developing countries' huge foreign debt -- for a new international economic order on the basis of full equality and equity in interstate relations, to help the more rapid progress of all countries, of the ones lagging behind in particular.

A just and durable resolution of the big problems of our age requires the active and equal participation in international life of all the states, whatever their size or social system.

We are of the opinion that the United Nations, and other international organizations ought to play a growing role in the settlement of all these serious and complex problems, in the democratization of interstate relations, in the broad promotion of cooperation and peace.

I take this opportunity to note again the close cooperation between Romania and the Soviet Union at the UN and other international bodies and express my belief that it will grow stronger so that, together with the other socialist states, with the progressive, peace-loving forces around the world, our countries may make an increasingly important contribution to the firm assertion of the policy of disarmament, cooperation, independence and peace.

With this belief, I wish the friendship and cooperation between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, between the Romanian people and the Soviet peoples to grow stronger and stronger.

Raisa Gorbachev Visits Enterprise

AU252030 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1728 GMT 25 May 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25-05-1987 -- Monday, May 25, Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Comrade Raisa Gorbachev visited a representative unit of the Romanian light industry -- the Bucharest enterprise of garments and ready-mades.

Upon arrival, on behalf of the workers of the enterprise, the distinguished guests were warmly welcomed by Lina Ciobanu, minister of the light industry.

Young people offered exquisite bouquets of flowers.

During the visit, significant data were given on the dynamic development of the enterprise, the products of which are exported in over 30 countries all over the globe, and stress was laid on the workers' and experts' constant concerns to make high quality products, on their interest for the permanent renewal and modernization of production.

On the occasion, an exhibition with the latest achievements of the designers of the enterprise and a fashion show were presented.

Comrade Raisa Gorbachev was highly appreciative of the products of the enterprise, of the variety and modern line of the ready-mades and garments.

The kindergarten of the enterprise was visited next where the conditions provided for the education and recreation of the working people's children could be seen. A fine artistic show was given in honour of the distinguished guests.

During the visit the people working in the Bucharest enterprise of garments and ready-mades most warmly applauded Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Comrade Raisa Gorbachev, greeted them with great joy and choice esteem and offered flowers.

The same day, Comrade Raisa Gorbachev met with executives of the National Women's Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Official Talks Begin

AU251825 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 25 May 87

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU general secretary, started official talks this afternoon at the the Palace of the State Council.

Within this framework, on behalf of the party and state leadership and on his own behalf, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed warm welcome greetings to Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, and hailed his visit to Romania, emphasizing that this visit is a new and important event in the evolution of the traditional, friendly Romanian-Soviet relations.

Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev expressed thanks for the invitation extended to him to visit Romania and for the opportunity to learn about the work and achievements of the Romanian people.

The two party leaders expressed their belief that the exchange of views they will have and the understandings they will reach will give an impetus to the more marked development of the Romanian-Soviet cooperation, for the benefit and the well-being of our countries and peoples and in the interest of the general cause of socialism, progress, and peace.

During the talks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev informed each other about the current and the future concerns of the two parties, countries, and peoples and the achievements Romania and the Soviet Union attained in the socialist construction, in fulfilling the socioeconomic development plans and programs, and in implementing the objectives established by the 13th RCP Congress and by the 27th CPSU Congress, respectively.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev also examined the stage of the Romanian-Soviet relations and the ways to further expand these relations in various fields.

Starting from the common fundamental goals and interests of the two countries, the RCP secretary general and the CPSU general secretary reasserted their determination to intensify the cooperation between the RCP and the CPSU, to more markedly develop the cooperation and collaboration between Romania and the Soviet Union, and to continuously strengthen friendship between our peoples.

The talks are held in an atmosphere of warm friendship, understanding, and mutual esteem.

Talks Continue

AU260822 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0727 GMT 26 May 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/5/1987 -- Official talks continued this morning in Bucharest between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CC of the CPSU.

More on Talks

AU261046 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 26 May 87

[Text] Official talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, continued in Bucharest's State Council Palace today.

The new round of talks was devoted to examining certain important aspects of the international situation and of the communist and workers movement. Special attention was paid to issues pertaining to halting the arms race and moving to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, solving states of tension and conflict in several parts of the globe by political means and negotiations, and to strengthening security, confidence, and cooperation in Europe and the world at large.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev reaffirmed Romania's and the Soviet Union's determination to actively cooperate in the international arena and within the United Nations and other international organizations, and to make their entire contribution, with the other socialist countries and with all peoples in the world, to constructively solving the complex problems facing humanity, to firmly promoting the policy of disarmament and peace, and to establishing an atmosphere of detente and broad cooperation in which all nations may channel their creative efforts toward free and independent development on the road to socioeconomic progress.

The RCP secretary general and the CPSU Central Committee general secretary also voiced the determination of the two parties to continue to act to strengthen unity and cooperation among communist and workers parties and among all revolutionary, progressive, and democratic forces in the struggle for the triumph of the cause of peace and cooperation in the world.

The talks took place in the same atmosphere of warm friendship, understanding, and mutual esteem.

Machinery Unit Visit

AU260939 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0911 GMT 26 May 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 26/5/1987 -- On May 26, in the morning, RCP general secretary, President of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu and CC of CPSU's general secretary, Mikhail Gorbachev visited the "23 August" Works of Bucharest, one of the biggest machine-building units of Romania.

The visit to production sections was preceded by a meeting of Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Mikhail Gorbachev with members of the Council of Working People of the enterprise.

'Lasting Foundations' of Cooperation

AU241432 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1103 GMT 24 May 87

["Lasting Foundations of Romanian-Soviet Friendly Cooperation" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/5/1987 -- The Romanian people believes that the forthcoming talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev will yield fruitful results, will stimulate the cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples in general, in the interest of socialist construction in Romania and the USSR, of the unity of socialist countries, of peace and progress, of the building of a better and more just world, writes "SCINTEIA" in a commentary with the above headline printed in its May 24 issue which further reads: The Romanian-Soviet relations are deeply rooted in the historical past, in the long-standing traditions of solidarity of the working class, of the revolutionary movements in the two countries in the fight for liberation from oppression and exploitation, for socialism and communism. Consistently and firmly working to strengthen ties of friendship and cooperation with all socialist countries, with the neighboring ones in the first place, our party and state attaches special importance to developing friendly and many-sided cooperation with the Soviet Union.

In the years of socialist construction this cooperation has acquired new dimensions, strengthened and developed in the political, economic, cultural and other areas of mutual interest. Life itself has proved that the continuous development and consolidation of the Romanian-Soviet friendly and cooperative links fully meet our peoples' vital interests and aspirations. These ties are lastingly set on the principles of equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, solidarity and comradely mutual assistance, principles enshrined in the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between Romania and the USSR, in other joint documents.

A decisive role is played in this respect by top-level meetings and talks. A telling expression of the links of solidarity and cooperation established between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the meetings between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev have proved their fruitfulness in the expansion of cooperation and in the upsurge of the friendly cooperation between the two countries and peoples in general.

The current stage of socialist construction in the two countries brings to the fore both demands and growing possibilities of boosting our cooperation. The forthcoming top-level meeting takes place at a time when the Soviet peoples are engaged in implementing the resolutions of the Twenty-Seventh CPSU Congress, special stress being laid on broad assertion of people's initiative and creative spirit, the mobilization of all forces and resources to the end of ensuring a dynamic and safe socioeconomic development, a stepped-up progress in the USSR. In its turn, the Romanian people, engaged with all its forces in the attainment of the goals set by the Thirteenth RCP Congress paves the way, step by step, for Romania's entering a new, superior development stage, that of an economically medium-developed country. Under these circumstances, the expansion and deepening of the Romanian-Soviet relations of cooperation can contribute to a greater extent to turning to best account the two countries' potential with a view to implementing their development programmes in the best conditions. Highly significant is in this respect the strengthening of economic, technical and scientific cooperation.

Expanding with every passing year, this cooperation will more powerfully intensify in the current five-year interval and afterwards in keeping with the provisions of the long-term programme for the development of the economic and technical-scientific cooperation between the two countries until the year 2000, signed in Moscow last year by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Mikhail Gorbachev. The attainment of the goals in this important document is meant to provide for the fulfillment of the raw materials and energy requirements in the best conditions, the better use of productive units, the expansion of cooperation and specialization with a view to promoting modern technologies, improving the performance and quality of products, the efficiency of all activities. There are good results and fruitful prospects in technical and scientific cooperation, more than 130 themes being set in all the important domains of our national economies for the current five-year period. Continuingly growing on a bilateral plane, the economic, technical and scientific cooperation is also developing on a multilateral plane within CEMA, the growing role of this organization in ensuring the steady progress of the member countries being an important demand.

Numerous and frequent actions materialize in both countries their cooperation in culture, the arts, education, which alongside the intensifying contacts and exchanges of experience in socialist construction, is asserting itself as an important factor of collaboration, of strengthening the friendship between our peoples.

There is no doubt that, concomitantly with the thorough survey of the stage and prospects of bilateral relations, the forthcoming dialogue between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev will be an opportunity to extensively exchange opinions on fundamental international questions, on the historic need to remove the dangers threatening mankind. It is well known that both Romania and the Soviet Union are of the opinion that at present there is no task more important than the removal of the threat of a devastating war, the halting of the arms race and a passage of disarmament, to nuclear disarmament first and foremost, the ensurance of peace in Europe and the world over. In this framework, Romania backs the programme proposed by Comrade Mikhail Gorbavchev regarding the phased-out liquidation of all nuclear weapons until the end of the century. Likewise, our country supports the Soviet Union's proposals on a separate approach to the medium-sized missiles question considering that an accord conducive to the elimination of this type of weapons from Europe would be a first step towards removing all the nuclear arms from the continent, towards the complete elimination of all nuclear arsenals. At the same time, Romania and Soviet Union, alongside the other Warsaw member states work for an accord with the NATO countries with a view to reducing troops and conventional arms in Europe by 25 per cent until 1990, for a 1-2 year moratorium of the two military alliances on raising their military spending, for other measures meant to open the prospect of a world peace, understanding and cooperation among nations.

Visit 'Welcomed With Satisfaction'

AU241445 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0553 GMT 24 May 87

["Welcome to Romania to Mikhail Gorbachev, General Secretary of the CC of the CPSU" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/5/1987 -- Recalling that Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, arrives on an official good-will visit in Romania on Monday, May 25, as guest of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, daily SCINTEIA publishes in its May 24 issue a presentation of the distinguished Soviet guest's personality and political activity and his photo.

Then SCINTEIA writes:

The Romanian Communist Party, Socialist Romania, have steadily attached outstanding importance to the good relations with the Soviet Union. Relying upon the principles and ideals of socialism, the friendship and multilateral cooperation with old and rich traditions between our peoples have developed permanently.

Within these relations an important place is held by the economic collaboration, as the commercial exchanges and the cooperation with the Soviet Union constantly carry the main share within Romania's total foreign economic relations. In harmony with the increasing possibilities offered by the two countries' economies, the fulfilment of the provisions of the long-term program of development of the economic and technological-scientific collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Soviet Union by 2000, signed by the two party leaders on the working visit paid last May by President Nicolae Ceausescu to the USSR, opens wide prospects of expansion and diversification of the economic relations between the two countries, of increasing the goods exchange, deepening the cooperation and specialization in production and solving major economic issues of mutual interest. Special importance is attached to the two countries' collaboration within the CMEA.

The exchanges of experience on a party and state line, between the mass and public organizations, in various domains of socialist construction are also expanded.

Working in the light of the resolutions of the 13th RCP Congress, based upon the principles of fully equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual advantage and comradely reciprocal assistance, the RCP, Socialist Romania do their utmost so that the collaboration in the political, economic, technological, scientific and other domains, as well as the collaboration in international arena may develop still more, in the interests of the two peoples, of the general cause of socialism, progress and peace.

The ties of friendship and solidarity between the RCP and the CPSU, the meetings between the two leaders decisively contribute in the development of the Romanian-Soviet relations to the amplification and diversification of the collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples.

The Romanian people welcomes with satisfaction the Romanian visit by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, voices the confidence that the traditional Romanian-Soviet relations of friendship and collaboration will steadily develop and consolidate, to mutual benefit, to the benefit of the general cause of socialism, progress and peace the world over. The impending meeting beteen Nicolae Ceausescu and Mikhail Gorbachev, the talks to be conducted will record yet another important page in the history of the fine relations between the two parties, countries and peoples, will give another impetus to the multilateral development of the Romanian-Soviet collaboration.

Inspired by feelings of friendship and esteem, the Romanian people receives the distinguished guest warmly with the traditional "Welcome to Romania", SCINTEIA concludes.

Journalists Prepare for Visit

AU231922 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1849 GMT 23 May 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, May 23, 1987 -- News conferences for Romanian journalists and foreign press conference come to Bucharest to cover the visit took place on Saturday at the Press Centre arranged in the Romanian capital for the impending official goodwill visit by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CC of the CPSU. [sentence as received]

In opening the series of meetings, Mihai Paraluta, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee, Alexandru Puiu rector of the Academy of Economic Sciences, Marin Stelian, deputy governor of the Romanian Bank for Foreign Trade, other representatives of the Romanian economic life presented current aspects of Romania's socio-economic development and answered the journalists' questions.

In another news conference, Academician Y.M. Primakov, director of the Institute of World Economy in Moscow, and A.I. Vlasov, first deputy head of section at the CC of the CPSU, referred to the process of reorganization of the economic and social life currently taking place in the USSR. Answering the journalists' questions, he stressed the importance of the forthcoming Bucharest summit between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, highlighting that this outstanding political moment will give a decisive impetus to the further development of the relations of friendship and multilateral collaboration between Romania and the Soviet Union.

Press Meetings Continue

AU241747 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1622 GMT 24 May 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/5/1987 -- Press meetings continued in Bucharest on Sunday, May 24, organized for the Romanian and foreign journalists in connection with the official visit of friendship the CC of the CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev starts in Romania Monday.

About the way in which the national question was solved in Romania, about the ensurance of fully equal rights to all the country's citizens, whatever their nationality, spoke historians Florin Constantiniu and Mircea Musat as well as Dezideriu Szilagyi and Ernest Breitenshtein, deputy chairmen of the Working People's Council of Magyar and German Nationality, respectively, in answer to the journalists' questions. Reference was made to the measures taken by the Romanian State to provide for a harmonious, balanced development of all the country's regions as a basis for real equality of rights and the participation of all citizens in managing society.

During another press meeting, A. Vlasov, first deputy head of section at the CC of the CPSU, and Acad. E. Primakov, director of the Institute of World Economy in Moscow spoke about current aspects of the Soviet foreign policy.

Assessing that ties of friendship and many-sided collaboration develop between Romania and the Soviet Union the speakers underscored the importance of summit contacts for the steady expansion and deepening of mutual links. In the context, they expressed their conviction that the forthcoming interview between the general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, Mikhail Gorbachev, and the general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, a new impetus would be given to the growth of Romanian-Soviet ties.

During another meeting held in the afternoon, managerial staff of the Romanian news agency and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs informed the foreign journalists about the guidelines of the RCP and Romanian State foreign policy, the initiatives, demarches and actions taken by Romania and its President Nicolae Ceausescu for disarmament, the consolidation of peace, collaboration and understanding among all the peoples of the world.

Relations With USSR Noted

AU211409 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0747 GMT 21 May 87

["Durable Relations of Friendship and Manifolded Cooperation" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/05/1987 -- The official visit of friendship the general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, Mikhail Gorbachev, will pay to Romania in the last decade of May at the invitation of the RCP general secretary and president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, is in line with the traditional Romanian-Soviet friendly and cooperative links the development of which has been dynamic in all areas.

As soon as it was created, the Romanian Communist Party worked for the establishment of friendly relations between Romania and its great socialist neighbour, it opposed and campaigned firmly the rise of fascism, and the preparations for the anti-Soviet Hitlerite war to take the country out of that unjust war and join the anti-Hitler coalition. After the revolutionary act of August 23, 1944, Romania took part -- with all its human and material potential -- alongside the USSR, that bore the brunt of the Second World War, in the battles for the liberation of all Romanian territory, and afterwards for the liberation of Hungary, Czechoslovakia and part of Austria, and the blood of their troops sealed the Romanian-Soviet friendship for ever.

With the signature, in 1948, of the first treaty of friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance between Romania and the USSR, their friendship and cooperation became state policy. The Romanian-Soviet friendly coopration developed strongly in all fields at the time when that treaty was in force. A new treaty of friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance between the two countries was signed in 1970 which reflects the mutual will and determination to further expand and deepen political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural cooperation on the durable foundation of full equality of rights, respect for national sovereignty and independence, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage and comradedly assistance.

A decisive role in the growing Romanian-Soviet relationship is played by the friendly ties between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and of the summit talks as part of them. Since 1972 President Nicolae Ceausescu has met every year the Soiet party and state leaders. Of great significance were the meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Mikhail Gorbachev, with the understandings then made having a strong positive influence on the relationship between the two states and peoples as a whole, and powerfully promoting the growth of cooperation in all fields.

Economic cooperation holds an important part in overall cooperation. In the last forty years the USSR has been invariably Romania's major economic partner and its share has grown sensibly in the past few years. An important factor of growth at this stage is the "long-term programme of growing economic and technical-scientific cooperation between Romania and the USSR until the year 2000" signed last year during President Nicolae Ceausescu's friendly working visit to Moscow.

The fulfilment of this wide-ranging programme's provisions will result in a fast pace of growth of goods exchanges, the deepening of cooperation in production and of production specialization, the better satisfaction of the demands of the national economies for raw materials, fuel, high-technology machinery and equipment, consumer goods, the stepped up cooperation in science and technology in line with the greater potential of the two countries' economies to help solving major economic problems of mutual interest.

Furthermore, the two countries attach great importance to the implementation of the understandings that the C.M.E.A. economic summit adopted in June 1984, to the sustained work for the fulfilment of "The Comprehensive Programme of Technological and Scientific Progress in C.M.E.A. Countries Until the year 2000" the aim of which is to make better use of the possibilities of economic cooperation among these countries to speed up their socioeconomic growth and increase their contribution to the international division of labour.

Outstanding has been the expansion of cultural and scientific ties, of mass-media exchanges, of the cooperation between trade union, women, youth and other mass and public organizations, in sport and tourism, of the contacts between working collectives in the two countries. Romania and the Soviet Union cooperate closely in the world arena contributing, alongside the other socialist countries, the progressive, democratic and peace-loving forces, to the settlement of the major problems confronting mankind in the interest of all peoples, to the promotion of the policy of detente, disarmament, nuclear above all, to the creation of a climate of security, understanding and broad cooperation in Europe and the world over.

Romania thinks highly of, and actively supports the Soviet Union's programme for the phased-out liquidation of nuclear weapons and of other weapons of mass destruction until the end of the century. Romania welcomed the general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal to de-link European medium-range missiles from the package of nuclear and space weapons questions and conclude a separate accord before the end of the year.

SOVIET-ROMANIAN COOPERATION DISCUSSED

LD251533 Bucharest in Russian to the USSR 1000 GMT 25 May 87

[Text] In cooperation, a particularly important role is played by economic relations as the decisive factor in the multilateral progress of our countries. Of great importance for this is the long-term program for the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Romania and the Soviet Union during the period up to the year 2,000.

This long-term program, which was signed in May of last year, stems from the economic and scientific-technical potential of our countries.

In accordance with the protocol on coordinating the national economic plans of Romania and the Soviet Union, bilateral trade turnover will grow by 60 percent during the current 5-year plan period compared with the previous 5-year plan period, covering the years 1981-85. These documents envisage an expansion of trade relations under conditions in which Romania participates in the construction of a number of industrial projects on the territory of the Soviet Union.

Romania will supply the Soviet Union with oil equipment, boxcars for the railroads, ships, machine-tools, and electrical and chemical equipment, including equipment for oil refineries, the metallurgical industry, and agricultural machinery. A high rate of growth -- approximately 25 percent annually -- will be reached by Romanian exports of consumer goods.

Romania imports from the Soviet Union oil, natural gas, electric power, ferro-alloys, coking coal and coal for power generation, chemicals, machines and equipment for different industries, machine tools, mining equipment, iron ore, copper and other raw materials, cotton, etc.

A number of agreements covering cooperation and specialization in production have been signed between our countries. During the current 5-year plan period, Romania is participating in the mastery of the Orenburg and Ust-Ilim gas deposits and in the construction of a pulp mill. Beginning with the current 5-year plan period, Romania is participating in the construction of the gas pipeline from Yamburg to the western frontier of the USSR and in the mastery of the Yamburg as deposit. In exchange, Romania will receive natural gas. In the field of power generation, the Soviet Union is participating in the construction of a nuclear power plant on Romanian territory with an established capacity of 1,000 megawatts.

On the basis of the experience built up so far, one can say that broad prospects are opening up for Soviet-Romania relations, cooperation, and joint projects on the basis of the constantly growing potential of the two countries.

NICU CEAUSESCU MEETS 'ARAFAT IN TUNIS

AU221149 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0955 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] Tunis (AGERPRES) 22/5/1987 -- Cordial messages of friendship were exchanged between Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and Romania's president, and Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, when the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee received Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the CC of UCY [Union of Communist Youth], in Tunis.

Aspects were approached of the current international life, of the situation in the Middle East in particular.

During their visit to Tunisia, the UCY delegation headed by Nicu Ceausescu held talks with Hamed Keroui, minister of youth and sport, Beji Rached [spelling as received], general secretary of the Tunisian Youth Organizations' Union, with representatives of the Socialist Destourian Youth, of other youth organizations and bodies of that country, the current stage being analyzed of the friendly and cooperative ties between the Romanian and Tunisian youth. Further action was agreed upon to develop and diversify these relations.

MIKULIC DEPARTS FOR CSSR VISIT 26 MAY

TANJUG Preview

LD232312 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1605 GMT 23 May 87

[Text] Prague, May 23 (TANJUG) -- The official and friendly visit of Yugoslav Federal Premier Branko Mikulic to Czechoslovakia on May 26 and 27 is awaited in Prague as a new opportunity for a productive exchange of views on the development of friendly Yugoslav-Czechoslovak relations and cooperation.

Czechoslovak political circles set out that the relations between the two countries have a long history. The friendly ties between the peoples the two world wars, strengthened during the battle against fascism and expanded in the period of socialist development, as set out in a commentary carried by the Czechoslovak CTK news agency.

The upcoming will be the sixth meeting between the heads of government of the two countries since 1975. All the exchanges of views to date, as recalled in Prague, proved significant incentives to the development of the bilateral cooperation.

Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia maintain a diversified cooperation, based on the mutual acknowledgement of their different paths of socialist development and different international positions, with Yugoslavia a member of the movement of non-aligned countries and Czechoslovakia of the Warsaw treaty. Prague circles pointed up the significant results recorded to date in the bilateral cooperation, especially economic.

Czechoslovakia is Yugoslavia's fifth leading economic partner. The highest value of Yugoslav-Czechoslovak goods and services exchange, one of 1.7 billion dollars of account, was recorded in 1983. The value of trade has been declining gradually since and it stood at 1.4 billion dollars of account last year. The trend, as established at a recent meeting of the Yugoslav-Czechoslovak Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation in Prague, has been due to a lower prices in the mutual exchange and adjustments to world market conditions. The mixed committee, however, underscored the need for further stimulating the development in the upcoming talks between Yugoslav Premier Mikulic and his Czechoslovak hosts.

Canak on Trip

AU251937 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 25 May 87

[Text] FEC President Branko Mikulic is paying an official visit to the CSSR tomorrow. Branislav Canak assesses his visit:

On the eve of this visit, and whenever it concerns the Yugoslav-Czech relations, both sides emphasize their continuity and the very high level of cooperation in all spheres. This is also confirmed by frequent exchanges of views at the top party and state levels as well as by meetings between the republican and provincial officials and the representatives of the Czech federal entities, towns, and sociopolitical organizations.

Considering that Yugoslavia and the CSSR are countries that build socialism in different ways, it is understandable that in these meetings they inform each other about successes and problems encountered. Therefore it is certain that during Branko Mikulic's visit to the CSSR there will be talks about the current level of the development of socialist self-managing society in Yugoslavia and about efforts made in overcoming difficulties.

Bearing in mind that the processes of socioeconomic reforms, which are attracting great attention, are being started in the countries of the socialist alliance, Yugoslav representatives will be interested in learning about the details of the announced reforms in the Czech economy and society.

As far as international topics are concerned, Yugoslavia and the CSSR are, despite different international positions, good collaborators in their search to reduce tensions in the world and in Europe in particular. This cooperation was especially noted within the work of international organizations and conferences. The CSSR will also be interested in hearing about our experiences with international economic organizations because the socialist countries of East Europe are becoming increasingly interested in different ways of joining these organizations.

There is something else regarding bilateral relations. They are based on economic cooperation which, despite a decline in the last 3 years, continues to be substantial. The record year after which trade started to decline was 1983 when the value of trade amounted to $1.7 billion; last year there was $400 million less trade. This is because the economic organizations of both countries did not sufficiently adapt to changes that are primarily the result of conditions in which business activities are conducted in Yugoslavia and the CSSR and in the world.

The reduced accumulation also reduced investments. At the same time both countries felt the need to introduce new technologies. The credit worthiness of Yugoslavia and the CSSR are at present such that neither can sustain such a change. Updating economic cooperation may help; this primarily refers to the introduction of much higher levels of cooperation such as specialization and joint efforts in third markets. At present this represents only 5 percent of the total cooperation. Both sides are of the opinion that efforts in the third markets should be first made in the fields of agriculture and food products.

A different approach to scientific and technical cooperation would probably help increase trade again. If for example only 10-20 percent of the current 180 scientific programs, which will last until 1990, ended in the production halls instead of ending in the drawers of various institutes, this would represent a significant step toward improving cooperation

Therefore one can conclude that Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC, and his hosts prepared a fairly substantive agenda for the visit that will last less than 1 and a half days.

Zemljaric, Dizdarevic at Airport

LD260801 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0619 GMT 26 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, 26 May (TANJUG) -- FEC President Branko Mikulic left this morning on a 2-day official and friendly visit to Czechoslovakia. He is returning the visit made by Premier Lubomir Strougal, who was in Yugoslavia in 1984.

FEC President Mikulic and Premier Strougal will have talks on the scope for improving bilateral economic and other cooperation. They will also exchange views on current international problems.

Branko Mikulic and his colleagues were seen off at Belgrade Airport by FEC Vice-President Janez Zemljaric, Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and other personalities. Also present were representatives of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Belgrade.

ROMANIA AGREES TO EXPAND IRON GATE POWERPLANTS

AU222029 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] Yugoslav-Romanian agreements on expanding cooperation in exploiting the Danube hydorelectric potential at Iron Gate 1 and 2 powerplants were signed in Belgrade today. These two documents were signed by Andrej Ocvirk, president of the Federal Committee for Energy, and Romanian minister Ioan Avram.

In connection with the official status of the new stage of Yugoslav-Romanian cooperation in exploiting the Danube, Ratoslav Bakaric, president of the Iron Gate managing board, says:

[Begin recording] One agreement refers to protective works on the banks that will make it possible for the Iron Gate power station to raise the water level at the mouth of the Neva flowing into the Danube to more than 69.5 meters above the level of the Adriatic Sea. The other agreement refers to the construction of additional generators sets at the Iron Gate 2 powerplant.

The overall investment needed for the realization of the projects envisaged in the documents is to be equally funded by the two sides. The additional generating sets will have the same specifications as the existing ones. There will be two additional sets on each side of 27 megawatts. They will be installed according to technical specifications from the blueprint approved jointly. The system of river bank protection works will be constructed according to the separate blueprints by each investor.

The full exploitation of the newly constructed projects will begin on 1 January 1992. Each side will receive 50 percent of the additional electricity generated. This realization of the investment will ensure an increase in the generation of electricity at Iron Gate 1 and 2 powerplants of about 550 million kilowatt hours a year. This means that overall production at the two power stations will be increased to about 15 billion kilowatt hours a year, of which some 50 percent will be variable electrical energy [variabilna elektricna energija]. [end recording]

RENOVICA GREETS HUNGARY'S KADAR ON BIRTHDAY

LD251950 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0947 GMT 25 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, 25 May (TANJUG) -- Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP, a telegram conveying cordial greetings on his 75th birthday.

MIKULIC CHAIRS FEC SESSION ON ENERGY, FUNDING

LD220901 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] At its session today chaired by Branko Mikulic the FEC approved the draft program of the development of Yugoslavia's energy supplies to the end of the century and projected development up to the year 2020, and the draft program of long-term measures for rationalization, substitutes and energy savings. These draft documents define the complete joint policy for the development of energy supplies, which is based on the orientations set out in the long-term economic stabilization program. In drawing up the long-term development of energy supplies, it was taken as a starting point that it is necessary to ensure the optimum supply of energy for the economy and society, and the greatest possible and mutually coordinated development of domestic energy supplies while encouraging savings and substitute forms of energy.

The session also examined and approved the proposed agreement on the participation of the republics and provinces in credits from resources of the fund for financing increased employment in economically underdeveloped areas, and those notably settled by migrants over a 5-year period. The FEC approved information on the realization of the process of pooling labor and resources in the Yugoslav economy. In this connection it was assessed that the pooling process is proceeding slowly despite some positive results. The latest changes in the economic system are thus aimed at developing uniform general conditions for economic activity and strengthening the unified Yugoslav market. A report on the realization of measures for halting the relative lagging behind in the economic development of Serbia itself was also examined. It was concluded that it is necessary to speed up the adoption of measures that will assist the more rapid economic development of this territory in accordance with Yugoslavia's social plan to 1990 and other documents relating to this area.

The FEC also examined information on the problems of financing social and other services in the Province of Kosovo, which is taking place in exacerbated circumstances.

The sesssion also analyzed the situation in livestock production and in this connection several changes in decisions relating to this area were proposed.

The framework for the official return visit to the CSSR on 26-27 May by FED President Branko Mikulic was approved.

Visits Agricultural Fair

LD221656 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1417 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] Novi Sad, 22 May (TANJUG) -- We believe that it would be economically logical in Yugoslavia to invest money in the agroindustry, because it will most quickly yield the greatest effects, said Branko Mikulic, FEC president in talks today with representatives of the largest Yugoslav combines taking part in this year's International Agricultural Fair in Novi Sad.

According to Mikulic, and the representatives of the combines agreed with him, Yugoslavia does not need to define a new strategy of development for the agroindustry. It already exists, contained in the long-term program of economic stabilization. It needs only to be transformed into appropriate measures of economic policy. The FEC is concerned that in food production, above all in agriculture, for some time now only simple production has been guaranteed and that production costs have increased.

Turning to the question of interest, about which there were the most complaints from the combine representatives, Mikulic noted that because there is not a functioning system of reserves, the food manufacturers are more or less holding stocks for the needs of the entire country. This problem must be solved so that the burden of interest can be borne by others.

Having said that the FEC has decided to gradually open up a process of liberalizing prices, Mikulic noted that protection prices for the next harvest can be expected by the middle of June. The agroindustry cannot bear the cost of protecting the living standard, he stressed. The solution to this should be sought in the area of social policy in the true sense of the word, and not in the way we do it now with some sort of social welfare. A social program is needed which serves economic policy and which has a different meaning to what we presently understand as the social program.

The FEC president dwelt in particular on the question of food exports. He stressed that we cannot develop the agroindustry without an orientation toward exports and added that food producers must define their chances on the foreign market differently. "I am not sure that we are right in insisting only on the EEC market," Branko Mikulic noted and recalled that measures to protect production, as well as political measures are taken. How else are we to explain the fact that after Chernobyl imports from Yugoslavia were banned, but not those from Austria or Italy. In view of the FEC president, the Gulf countries and some other markets, which we have not sufficiently explored, could be of interest to our combines.

On the question of food, Branko Mikulic thinks that there are great opportunities for exports through the development of tourism and services.

EMPLOYEES AT PLAMEN FOUNDRY STOP WORK 18 MAY

LD181535 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1417 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] Slavonska Pozega, 18 May (TANJUG) -- Most of the 2,200 employees in the work organization of the Plamen foundry and domestic appliances factory in Slavonska Pozega stopped work today.

The reason for the stoppage are low personal incomes, which when the intervention laws were applied were reduced by 12 percent. All organs and sociopolitical organizations in the collective, in collaboration with the municipal sociopolitical organizations, are trying to find an appropriate solution to amend the situation in this work organization.

STOPPAGE AT SPINVALIS FURNITURE WORKS CONTINUES

LD251426 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 25 May 87

[Summary] Although workers from the first shift and from part of the second shift arrived for work at the Spinvalis furniture works Slavonska Pozega today, machinery in the shops is still at a standstill. Correspondent Vladimir (?fajgl) reports that the work stoppage which began last Thursday afternoon continued today, although to judge from the strikers' demands there is no particular justification for the work stoppage.

The collective is one of the best-placed in the commune, achieving some of the best export results: The average monthly income over the past 3 months is over 95,000 dinars and the receipts of the 550 Spinvalis workers are among the highest in this category of workers in the republic. None of the workers' self-management rights have been infringed upon, and the question of who is leading this strike, which is daily costing about 20 million dinars, was raised at a meeting of all local sociopolitical organizations held to discuss the stoppage. The workers of the first shift left the factory and the second shift arrived for work but is not working. As yet there are no signs that the workers will go back to work tomorrow.

PEC PATRIARCH APPEALS FOR ORDER IN KOSOVO

LD241826 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1431 GMT 24 May 87

[Text] Pec, 24 May (TANJUG) -- The Holy Episcopal Synod of the Serbian Orthodox Church has been in session since yesterday at the Pec Patriarchate; this is the first time since it was founded that it has been held in this monastery. The reason for holding the session of this highest body of the Serbian Orthodox Church in the Pec Patriarchate is the 470th anniversary of its renewal and 7 centuries since the building of the monastery and the beginning of its spiritual activity.

At the end of this morning's liturgy, Patriarch German of the Serbian Orthodox Church presented to the Patriarchate the highest award given out by the Holy Episcopal Synod -- the Highest Order of Saint Sava.

On the occasion of the meeting of the Holy Episcopal Synod, about 3,000 believers and curious people from the Metohija region and from Kosvo gathered today in the courtyard of the monastery of this renowned place of worship and cultural and historical monument of the Serbian Church and culture. After the conclusion of the ceremony, Patriarch German made an unexpected and brief address to the believers gathered from the balcony.

He said on this occasion that Serbs and Montenegrins should not move and abandon their hearths and said that the organs of the law are fighting to establish order in Kosovo. He recalled here the difficult history of the Serbian people and appealed to their dignified behavior and the search for protection by legal means. Do not be provocative in any way, not even in words. Everything will be all right, German added.

Bishop Amfilohije Radovic then also spoke briefly, saying that Serbian Archpriests are praying for the enlightenment of Serbs and all other peoples who live in Kosovo, for love between them so that they might live here together, as they have done for centuries hitherto.

It has been learned unofficially that there are several questions about internal cadre organization and financial affairs to be discussed at this year's regular session of the Holy Episcopal Synod of the Serbian Orthodox Church. The Synod will continue its work in the next few days in Belgrade.

MACEDONIAN UNITY RALLY HELD IN VLASINA 24 MAY

LD242209 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1610 GMT 24 May 87

[Text] Vlasina, May 24 (TANJUG) -- The Macedonian people fought for and won its statehood in the national liberation sruggle during World War Two and subsequently developed it within the fraternal federal community of the Yugoslav nations and nationalities, fulfilling its centuries-long aspirations, president of the veterans' organization of the Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia Dr Trajce Grujoski stated today.

Addressing the rally of brotherhood and unity in Vlasina, Grujoski set out that the Macedonian nation was rightly proud of its role in the liberation struggle against the fascist occupying forces.

The clear political line of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and Josip Broz Tito on the cooperation and mutual assistance of all progressive forces in the struggle against fascism imparted an international dimension to the national liberation war of Yugoslavia [words indistinct] set out and recalled the cooperation with Greek, Albanian, Italian and Bulgarian Communists and anti-fascists. It was on Yugoslav territory that the first companies of Bulgarian partisans were formed, Grujoski specified.

Underscoring that the Macedonian nation fully upholds Yugoslavia's open, independent and non-aligned foreign policy, Grujoski observed that some of Yugoslavia's neighbours still fail to acknowledge the reality in the Balkans and the need for turning the Balkan Peninsula into a zone of peace and stable good-neighbour relations. In that context, he expressed the hope that Yugoslavia's initiative for a Balkan conference would be translated into practice.